THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MAY 1809:

With a Map of the Seat of War in GERMANY.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from April 26 to May 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In Pts.	Weather.
April 26	29.95	45	46	0.5	Rain
27	29.9	38	48	0.02	Showers
28	29.71	39	46	0.15	Rain
29	29.94	35	54	—	Clear
30	29.72	38	57	0.01	Hail
May 1	29.3	38	53	0.02	Ditto
2	29.52	36	56	0.01	Hail
3	29.73	30	54	—	Clear
4	29.7	40	56	0.03	Showers
5	29.91	38	53	0.01	Ditto
6	30.05	40	60	0.05	Ditto
7	30.14	48	63	—	Clear
8	30.13	47	66	—	Ditto
9	30.1	48	69	—	Ditto
10	30.11	48	70	—	Ditto
11	30.	48	75	—	Ditto
12	30.	49	73	—	Ditto
13	30.	48	73	—	Ditto
14	30.08	52	75	—	Ditto
15	29.98	52	77	—	Ditto
16	29.98	50	65	—	Ditto
17	30.	46	64	0.01	Showers
18	29.88	48	66	—	Clear
19	29.75	46	59	0.005	Showers
20	29.74	51	70	—	Clear
21	29.85	50	62	0.2	Rain
22	30.01	50	61	0.02	Showers
23	30.1	49	65	—	Ditto
24	30.3	50	67	—	Clear
25	30.1	50	69	—	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.035

High Water at LEITH For JUNE 1809.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Th. 1	4 31	4 55
Fr. 2	5 20	5 43
Sa. 3	6 9	6 33
Su. 4	6 58	7 24
M. 5	7 52	8 21
Tu. 6	8 52	9 25
W. 7	9 58	10 30
Th. 8	11 2	11 30
Fr. 9	11 57	— —
Sa. 10	0 20	0 42
Su. 11	1 2	1 22
M. 12	1 41	2 0
Tu. 13	2 19	2 36
W. 14	2 53	3 12
Th. 15	3 29	3 47
Fr. 16	4 4	5 23
Sa. 17	4 42	4 0
Su. 18	5 21	5 42
M. 19	6 6	6 29
Tu. 20	6 55	7 23
W. 21	7 52	8 26
Th. 22	9 1	9 38
Fr. 23	10 14	10 50
Sa. 24	11 24	11 57
Su. 25	— —	0 28
M. 26	0 58	1 26
Tu. 27	1 54	2 20
W. 28	2 46	3 9
Th. 29	3 38	3 54
Fr. 30	4 17	4 38

MOON's PHASES
For JUNE 1809.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quar.	5.	1.	15.	morn.
New Moon,	13.	8.	29.	morn.
First Quart.	20.	11.	46.	even.
Full Moon,	27.	2.	56.	even.

June 4. King George III. born, (1738.)
5. Duke of Cumberland, born, (1771.)
21. Midsummer, or longest day.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MAY 1809.

Map of the Seat of War in GERMANY.

IN consideration of the interest excited by the recent events on the Continent, we have this month, instead of the accustomed view, given a map, on a pretty large scale, of the principal seat of war in Germany. We have paid particular attention to include all the places which have been the theatre of remarkable conflicts.

Statements respecting a newly-invented BANK NOTE.

"It is better to prevent crimes than to punish them."

Beccaria on crimes and punishments, Chap xli.

SINCE the period at which Scotland first boasted of Napier of Merchistoun, who gave to the world the astonishing discovery of the Logarithmic calculations, an agreeable and extensive progress has been made in every art or accomplishment which can heighten civilization, or tend to the embellishment of the human mind. This opinion, so trite, and which does not require to be elicited by any profundity of remark, but is familiar to the most superficial observer, applies to a great part of the European continent, and to Scotland as a part of Great Britain in particular. By a necessary consequence flowing out of our union with England, we have become a commercial people, and are participators in that great system which has procured for Britain the dominion of the sea. While the most powerful efforts of human industry have thus been called into action, our love of and success in learning, has suffered no abatement. If it does not at this moment exist in all its ancient strength, it stands elevated and refined by the freedom of modern government, and by the nicer taste of the times in which we exist. So far then we are on a level with the most celebrated of our contemporary nations. Our progress in navigation and commerce has been rapid, and when allowance is made for the unhappy state of the world, we will be found at this moment to advance with giant steps. If our contributions to the stock of inventions for aiding commercial enterprise have not been many or brilliant, they have, when matured and acted on, produced the most solid and material advantages. These remarks on the national advancement of this country have been suggested to my observation by a discovery which Mr James Archer, a native of Edinburgh, has, by dint of genius and industry, lately given to the world.

Every person who has had occassion to be engaged in extensive pecuniary transactions, is aware of the evil which may arise from the issue of forged paper money. Many instances have

have occurred to shew the extent to which this species of fraud may be carried by dexterous and designing persons, the necessity of whose circumstances, or the irregularity of whose desires may prompt them to the commission of a crime for which hundreds of lives have been sacrificed to the justice of the country. These are facts perfectly notorious, and while the benevolent man deprecates the evils thus produced, he will surely at the same time wish that some means were discovered by which this source of moral evil and personal inconvenience might be eradicated.

Actuated, no doubt, by motives such as these, and guided by professional skill, Mr James Archer, Engraver in London, has lately produced a specimen of a bank note, which, from its peculiarity of composition, shall prevent the possibility of a forgery. It would be needless to enter into a description of this invention, because, from the want of technical language, by which to express myself, I should only perplex or distort the ideas of the public, upon a specimen of art at once beautiful and pleasingly simple. Technical terms (even if I could use them) would certainly be mysterious to a great portion of those who may read this statement, and I need only quote from one of our best literary Journals, the Monthly Magazine. That work announces the invention thus: — "The note may be comprehended at one glance, consisting merely of straight and waved lines, curiously combined, and forming a variegated tint, at once simple in appearance, and inimitable in execution, reconciling two principles naturally in direct opposition to each other." In a letter addressed to myself, Mr Archer observes:

"You would perceive from the advertisement that several of the most distinguished artists have been consulted, whose opinions are decidedly in its favour. I shall, as concisely as possible, state a few explanatory observations. The work is done by an instrument invented by, and known only to myself. The mathematical accuracy of the execution so far excels that produced by the common mode of engraving, that a striking difference would be evident on a single glance of the eye to one familiarized to the original. But the impracticability of copying machine-ruling by the ordinary process of engraving, is so universally admitted that it requires little to be said on it. No artist in London would make the attempt. The variation of line from straight to waved, and from waved to straight, not only increases the difficulty of copying by the usual mode, but effectually secures it against all imitation whatever, by any other instrument at present known. In the construction, I have particularly studied simplicity, avoiding every thing of a complex or picturesque appearance, that the eye might comprehend the whole,—that it might be generally understood, and the forger deprived of the advantage of crowded labour under which to hide his difficulty."

Were not the evidence so strong, and also the most satisfactory which is produced by the organs of sight, nothing farther would be necessary to convey a favourable idea of the invention, than this modest explanation by the author. I consider it as very complete, so much so, as to preclude me from advancing any thing else on the direct merits of the specimen. In the spirit of this intention, I will use Mr Archer's expressions in a letter of a more recent date than that already quoted. In one part of this letter Mr Archer observes, that he is sensible it is unnecessary to "point out the frivolity of any objections which can be brought against" his plan. He thinks, that to those who have any fears as to the probability of forging his note, the most pertinent answer would be made by a proposal that they should attempt it themselves. "The importtance

ance of the object" (he says) "made me very cautious in offering it to the public, but confirmed by the opinion of many of the best judges in London, I have reason to believe I should not be disgraced by its adoption."

Simplicity, in short, is the chief feature of Mr Archer's invention, and on this feature alone, I am certain that prejudice will attack and decry his proposal. The general opinion upon works of art is, that, in order to prevent facility of imitation, they should be intricate, and hid under some scientific quibble. In certain cases, the want of such a requisite would go far to destroy the merit of a proposal such as the present, but it does not at all apply to writing or engraving, and the attempt to enforce it can only be made by prejudice or misconception. It is with much satisfaction I can produce, in support of this opinion, the testimony of Mr Edmond Butterworth, a gentleman, who, while he is amiable as a man, is so distinguished as an artist, being the first person in Scotland who has executed ornamental writing upon a scientifically elegant, and rational plan. In one of his works published some years ago, that gentleman assumes, that were the construction of our bank-notes simplified, forgery would be rendered much more uncommon. Were not modesty in Mr Butterworth a quality, as remarkable as his capability to judge on such a subject, he might have asserted, that by the preservation of a systematic simplicity, the recurrence of a felonious imitation might be altogether done away.

Upon the principles which are so beautifully demonstrated by the enlightened and benevolent Beccaria, much applause would be due to that man who, in Britain, should prevent, or even check the progress of a crime, by which so many lives are lost to the state. And surely we will all concur with the Italian philosopher in declaring, that he deserves praise who *prevents* the commission of evil, far more than he who *punishes* the act after it has been committed. In this view, Mr Archer has "been very politely requested by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, connected with a society of the first respectability, who are preparing certain publications on legislative justice, to have" a description of his note, "inserted in the work." If Mr Archer's plan shall be adopted to any extent, he will then have the praise of usefulness in a very important point;—that of serving the essential interests of commerce, by protecting it from the influence of forgery, an evil so obnoxious to them. His proposal has been submitted to the inspection of the public for some months; he courts investigation, and has procured the complete approbation of a number of the most celebrated names among the artists of Britain. His labours are not liable to be smothered by the frowns, nor his honours to be estranged from the rightful owner by the childish malice of offended or misplaced power: No booby Admiral or General need to fear that they can suffer by a comparison with Mr Archer, because his merits are of a higher cast than those incidental to the profession of that class of men, though not so commanding, nor so obvious to vulgar admiration. He is thus secured from those attacks which are often so shamefully successful. His merits are at the tribunal of public opinion, as it may be influenced by the probable effect of his efforts on the individual and combined interests of the people at large. Their judgments are often wofully bewildered, when the considerations of power or wealth interfere; but when their own immediate interests are submitted to their deliberative powers, they commonly decide with vigorous discrimination. This statement and remarks have been hastily composed, from the pride which I feel when I am an instrument in promoting an useful object.

Edinburgh,
25th May 1809. } *Alex. Henderson.*

Criti-

Criticism on EXHIBITION *of* PICTURES *for* 1808.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN compliance with my promise, I take up the subject of last year's Exhibition; and in attempting a description of what has now been so long removed from public inspection, must beg your indulgence, as I can be guided only by recollection, and the help of the old catalogue.

No 1. *George Watson.*—Portrait of a gentleman, (Sir John Dalrymple.)—A well painted portrait; a good likeness, and agreeably coloured.

83. Ditto.—Portrait of Bishop Hay.—An excellent picture; of forcible and striking expression; but the drawing and colouring of the hands not equal to the other parts.

91. Ditto.—A full length portrait of Lieut. Col. Stuart of Allanbank.—A picture of very considerable merit, tho' somewhat whimsically represented, and coloured in a greenish tone; reminding us in some measure of Mr Fuseli's conceits.

3. *A. Nasmyth.*—Landscape; view of Stirling Castle.—An excellent picture, of great effect; the distance managed in a very agreeable and able manner. This view has been painted by various artists, and by some of eminence from England; but we have little hesitation in preferring this, in point both of truth and effect, to any of these we have seen.

45. Ditto.—View of Windermere; another excellent landscape.—The only objection we have to this, as well as to the preceding, is a rather too gay and florid style of colouring.

132. Ditto.—View in Glenshira, near Inverary; a capital landscape.—The scenery extremely bold; the trees, rocks, and water, all represented in this able artist's best manner. Water, in all its states and aspects, we consider to be the *forte* of Mr N.

32. *W. Douglas.*—Full length miniature of Mrs Boswell of Auchinleck. A pretty and highly finished drawing.

40. Ditto.—Another ditto, Mrs Anstruther Thomson, ditto.—Both of these miniatures shew a sort of finishing, and a degree of labour, which puts us in mind of engraver's copies, rather than original pictures; still they are extremely prettily executed.

61. *A. Carse.*—Tent Preaching.—A composition of great merit; well drawn, and tolerably coloured; the costume of the whole admirable. We parcularly admired an old gentleman in black, placed near the centre of the picture, full of fanatical fervour and whiskey.

101. Ditto.—A brawl in an alehouse.—Another performance of much merit. The miller, (the hero of the piece,) lays down the law in great style, but shews *rather too much of his teeth.*

68. Ditto.—The Chapman. Mr C's best picture in this exhibition.—The self complacency and cajoling manner of the principal personage, are admirably depicted; and the effect produced on the bystanders, is finely and characteristically pourtrayed.

149. *P. Nasmith.*—A view in Inverary park.—We may perhaps be excused of dogmatism, or undue partiality, in calling this, (all things considered,) the best Picture in last year's exhibition. The drawing and colouring are both excellent; and the whole landscape recals to us strongly the works of Jac. Ruysdael and Hobbima; partaking strongly of the excellencies of both these masters.

76. *W. Lizars.*—The Earl of Buchan crowning Master Gattie.—A much better picture, by a very young artist, than, we should have conceived, the subject admitted. It is indeed ably and excellently composed and drawn, tho' on a very large scale, and extremely well coloured.

J. Henning.—Some excellent portraits in chalk; one of Dr Carlyle in parti-

Particular;—also some excellent medallion portraits.

Rev. Mr Thomson.—Some very able landscape compositions, in black chalk.

P. Syme.—Some excellent flower pieces, of great truth and delicacy of colouring.

I cannot conclude without observing, that the exhibition of 1808, tho' very respectable, was still greatly inferior, both in point of excellence and variety, to that of the present year.

I am, Sir, &c.

P. S. Annexed, you have a list of the names of the different artists in each exhibition:

Exhibition, 1808.

Mr Geo. Watson	Mr Wm. Douglas
Mr James Foulis	Mr Jas. Howe
Mr John Henning	Mr Walter Weir
Mr Alex. Nasmyth	Mr Peter Gibson
Mr J. Woolford	Mr John Moir
Mr Wm. Findlater	Mr J. Watson
Mr Jas. Stevenson	Mr N. Plimer
Mr J. Brooks	Mr A. Carse
Mr John Beugo	Mr W. H. Lizars
Mr J. Morrison	Mr Mich. Morrison
Mr Alex. Galloway	Mr T. Brooks
Mr Pat. Nasmyth	Mr J. Thom
Mr P. Syme	Mr R. Morrison

Exhibition, 1809.

Mr Geo. Watson	Mr R. Morrison
Mr James Foulis	Mr Wm. Shiels
Mr H. Raeburn	Mr Alex. Kay
Mr Jo. Henning	Mrs Miles
Mr J. Woolford	Mr T. Woolnoth
Mr Wm. Findlater	Mr Ed. Mitchell
Mr Jas. Stevenson	Miss E. Grant
Mr J. Brooks	Mr A. Mason
Mr John Beugo	Capt. Ramage
Mr J. Morrison	Mr Alex. Fraser
Mr Alex. Galloway	Mr Don. M'Leod
Mr Pat. Syme	Mr Alex. Reddach
Mr Wm. Douglas	Mr S. Laurence
Mr Jas. Howe	Mr D. Thomson
Mr Walter Weir	Mr. J. M Burnet
Mr John Moir	Mr Geo. Binge
Mr J. Watson	Mr J. Steele
Mr A. Carse	Miss J. Schetkey
Mr Mich. Morrison	Mr Ainslie
Mr T. Brooks	Mr Geo. Bruce
Mr D. Somerville	Mr A Bain
Mr Robert Scott	Mr W. Crawford
Mr Peter Gibson	Mr D. Dickson
Mr W. H. Lizars	Miss J. Ried

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting of this Society on the 13th May, the second part of Mr R. Bald of Alloa's highly interesting mineralogical description of Clackmananshire was read; giving a particular account of two very remarkable *slips* or *shifts* in the strata, near 1000 feet in depth, and by means of which the main coal-field of the county is divided into three fields, on all of which extensive collieries have been erected.

The Rev. Mr John Fleming of Bressay laid before the Society an outline of the Flora of Linlithgowshire, specifying only such plants as are omitted by Mr Lightfoot, or are marked as uncommon by Dr Smith. This, he stated, much to the Society's satisfaction, was to be considered as the first of a series of communications, illustrative of the natural history of his native county.

Mr P. Walker, advocate, stated a curious fact in the history of the common eel. A number of eels, old and young, were found in a subterraneous pool at the bottom of an old quarry, which had been filled up, and its surface ploughed and cropped for above a dozen of years past.

The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Mr Donald Maclean of Small Isles, mentioning the appearance of a vast sea-snake, between 70 and 80 feet long among the Hebrides, in June 1808.

And he produced a list of about 100 herbaceous plants, and 200 cryptogamia, found in the King's Park, Edinburgh, and not enumerated in Mr Yalden's catalogue of plants growing there, (published in the appendix to Lightfoot's Flora Scotica;) communicated by Mr G. Don of Forfar, late superintendant of the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh.

Monthly

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

1809, *May* 7. AFTER five weeks of very cold and ungenial weather, the character of the season has at length begun to change, and to approach to that of summer.

—. 8. Warmth, comparatively speaking, now prevails. The Sycamore is rapidly unfolding its leaves; and the leaf-buds of the elm are ready to burst.

— 9. Swallows were this day observed near Edinburgh.

— 14. Swallows are now common. For the last week, the temperature has been from 60°. to 65°. The foliage of the forest-trees has very rapidly come on. To-day the scales of the leaf-bud of the elm are falling.

— 16. Swifts and martins both seen about Edinburgh.

—17. After more than a fortnight of very dry, and rather warm weather, some refreshing showers have fallen. They were preceded by some thunder explosions, the first which we have observed in our atmosphere this year.

— 19. The leaf scales of the lime-tree are also falling.

— 21. More rain and thunder.

N. B. Account of Forfar Garden in our next.

On a circumstance attending the death of SOCRATES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is generally mentioned as a circumstance attending the death of Socrates, that it was one of his last acts to order a cock to be offered to Esculapius. Such an act would brand the wisest and best man of antiquity as a gross idolater, and I therefore was happy to find that the circumstance has been interpreted in a manner perfectly opposite. In the Monthly Review, vol. I. ann. 1749, there is a letter published, said to be a translation from the French of one from Racine, the son of the great poet, to his elder brother. In this letter there are the following observations:—"Nor can I easily forgive your contemptuous pity of *Socrates*, for the passage of his life that does him the greatest honour, where he speaks of the cock that was to be sacrificed to *Esculapius*. I am afraid you have only read this passage in *Dacier's* translation, and then indeed it is no wonder that such a translator should have led you into this mistake. *Socrates* does not tell *Crito* to sacrifice a cock, but says simply, and without more, "Crito, *we owe a cock to* Esculapius," ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα. Do you not plainly discern that this is raillery? and that *Plato*, who supports his characters with an *Homerical* exactness, makes him die, as he had lived, with irony in his mouth? It was a proverbial saying, when any one had escaped a dangerous disorder, for another to tell him, that, *for that bout, he owed a cock to* Esculapius, as we say, *Vous devez une belle chandelle, &c,—You owe a candle to such a saint, for your escape.* This is all the mystery: *Socrates* meant without doubt, *It is now that we owe a cock to* Esculapius; *for I have certainly got over all my ills.* A thought too, which was perfectly conformable to the idea he had of death. Could you allow yourself to imagine that the last words of so great a man as *Socrates* turned on a silly superstition?"

This explication of the words of Socrates appears to be but little known, for in some late works you may observe them used in proving that Socrates was an idolater, and by no means freed of absurd superstition. I will thank you to insert it in your valuable magazine, and,

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Paisley, Feb. 15th 1808. *N.*

Biographical Account of the late JOHN HOME, *Esq. Author of the Tragedy of* DOUGLAS.

JOHN HOME was born of a respectable, and formerly illustrious family, near Ancrum, in Roxburghshire. He received his first education at the parish school of that place, where Dr Buchan, the author of Domestic Medicine, was one of his schoolfellows.

Mr Home's inclination and the wishes of his parents coincided in directing his views to the church. He accordingly came to pursue his studies at Edinburgh. The long period of eight years attendance at the university, which is required previous to ecclesiastical ordination, tends to secure to the members of the church of Scotland a respectable proficiency in literature. The period of young Home's early studies was peculiarly propitious. The love of science and of literary composition, after having long lain dormant in Scotland, had revived among the students of that day, with peculiar ardour. He enjoyed the society and friendship of Robertson, of Blair, of Smith, of David Hume who was his relation, and of a number of other men, who were destined to form an æra in the annals of Scottish literature. While they were cultivating the pursuits of history and philosophy, Mr Home attached himself peculiarly to poetry, in which pursuit he might probably be animated by the splendid example of Thomson, who was then in the zenith of his fame.

These peaceful studies received an unexpected interruption. The rebellion in 1745, and the temporary success with which it was attended, called imperiously for the exertions of all friends to the civil and religious liberties of their country, as established by the revolution, and the accession of the house of Hanover. Mr Home, on this occasion, displayed an extraordinary zeal. He entered into a military association formed by the students of the university, of which Dr Robertson was also a member. This association being dissolved by the lukewarmness of some of its members, Mr Home went and joined the army.—He was present at the battle of Falkirk, and was there taken prisoner.—After being confined for some time in the castle of Doune, he effected his escape; and soon after, the battle of Culloden, and the total rout of the rebel army, enabled him to return to his studies. On their completion, and after having gone through the customary examinations, he was licensed to preach the gospel. As, however, he had yet no pastoral charge, he availed himself of this leisure to pay a visit to London, where it appears that he had spent a considerable time. In this visit, he met with Collins, and was admitted to a great share of intimacy with that exquisite and interesting poet. Collins afterwards dedicated to him his fine ode on the superstitions of the Highlands, of which the first four lines are as follow:—

Home, thou return'st from Thames, whose Naiads long
Have seen thee lingering, with a fond delay,
'Midst those soft friends, whose hearts, some future day,
Shall melt, perhaps, to hear thy tragic song.

From these lines it appears, that Mr Home had already devoted himself to the tragic muse. This circumstance would doubtless form a bond of union between him and Collins, who is known to have formed similar projects, tho' it appears to us very doubtful if he would have succeeded in that department.

About the year 1750, Mr Home was settled in the parish of Atholstonford, a beautiful village near Haddington, which had already been rendered classical by the residence of Mr Robert Blair, author of the "Grave." Dr Robertson was then minister of Glads-

Gladsmuir, only five or six miles distant; and in the same neighbourhood lived Lord Elibank, a nobleman of the highest accomplishments, and with whom both Robertson and Home lived on terms of the utmost intimacy.—Here too Mr Home was within only sixteen miles of Edinburgh, and had it therefore in his power to pay frequent visits to that metropolis. In conjunction with Dr Robertson and Lord Elibank, he was a member of a literary society, which then included all the most illustrious names of which Scotland could boast. His situation, however, afforded him still an ample share of leisure, and he now began seriously to apply himself to the composition of his Douglas. He proceeded in this task with all the care of one who was labouring for posterity. Hamilton of Bangour, well known as an accomplished gentleman and elegant poet, lived also in his immediate neighbourhood; and with him Mr Home is known to have had frequent conferences, previous to the production of Douglas, which was doubtless submitted to his careful revision. Dr Carlyle also, Mr Home's intimate friend, was, we believe, consulted on the occasion. Mr Home, at length, having completed the piece to his own satisfaction, went to London, and offered it for representation. Here, however, he met with an unexpected disappointment; Garrick, from whom better might have been expected, was unable to discover the merit of Douglas. The author returned to Scotland, without attaining his object. He found no difficulty, however, in having it represented on the Scottish stage, where it was received with the utmost applause. He was present himself, as well as several of his clerical friends. This soon came to the ears of a numerous party in the church, who, retaining all its primitive austerity, regarded every play as an abomination, and every playhouse as the undisputed residence of Satan. A cry of profanity spread throughout all Scotland; Mr Home was summoned before the presbytery, along with those of his brethren who had abetted him in this work of iniquity. It was understood that the affair would have been carried through the different church courts to the General Assembly. Mr Home chose rather to leave his station in the church, than to abide the consequences of this proceeding. After preaching a valedictory sermon, which, it is said, drew tears from most of the audience, he gave in his resignation to the presbytery. It was with difficulty, however, that the storm could be prevented from breaking upon Dr Carlyle, who was understood to have been accessary to its composition.—By the exertions, however, of his more liberal and enlightened brethren, and particularly of Dr Robertson, he escaped with a slight reprimand.

Mr Home's fame now spread far and wide throughout Britain. All the literati of Edinburgh were loud in his praise; and David Hume, in dedicating some dissertations to him, expressed the most flattering opinion of his performance. Garrick now felt equally vexed and mortified at having made so false an estimate. He is said to have declared, that nothing in the whole course of his management had given him so much uneasiness. Douglas, however, was introduced upon the London boards; but the expectations of the public had been raised so high, that its success was not at first so brilliant as had been anticipated. It was revived a few years after, about the time of the first appearance of Mrs Barry, who performed the part of Lady Randolph; and it then excited the greatest admiration, which was raised higher if possible when the part fell into the hands of Mrs Siddons; it has now for a long time been a standard piece.

Mr Home now repaired to London to reap the fruits of his celebrity. Uniting with his literary acquirements the

the polished manners of a man of the world, his society was very generally courted. He was introduced to Lord Bute, the minister of the day, who was ambitious of patronizing talents, particularly in natives of Scotland.—He soon acquired, in an extraordinary degree, the friendship of this nobleman, insomuch, that sometimes, as we have been informed, when persons of the first distinction were waiting in vain at his antichamber for admittance, Mr Home was accustomed to pass through them, and enter without ceremony. Through this powerful interest he obtained a pension of 200*l.* a-year, which was certainly honourable, and well merited.

After the splendid success which he had already met with, it was natural that Mr Home should endeavour to reap new laurels in the path of dramatic composition. Accordingly, in the winter of the following year (1758,) he brought forward Agis, a tragedy, derived from the Spartan history. It contains some fine poetical passages, but was considered by the audience as entirely destitute of dramatic interest. Gray says of it, in one of his letters, "I cry to think it should be by the author of Douglas; why, it is all modern Greek; the story is an antique statue, painted white and red, frizzed and dressed in a negligee made by a Yorkshire mantuamaker." In vain was it assisted by show and decoration, (which were not, it would appear, omnipotent then as now;) in vain did a numerous party in the fashionable world combine in its favour; the piece dragged heavily through ten or eleven nights, and then sunk into oblivion.

The continuation of Mr Home's dramatic career is only a melancholy repetition of disaster. Next year appeared the Siege of Aquileia, which was equally ill received. It is said to have been originally the Siege of Berwick; but a dread of fomenting animosity between the two nations, who had then but imperfectly coalesced, led him to change the scene. Soon after appeared the Fatal Discovery, a tragedy, the plot of which was taken from Ossian. The names were barbarous to English ears, and the audience declared it might as well have been written in Erse. Yet the name of the author carried it through nine nights.

Mr Home now made a pause, and four years after, in 1773, brought out a new tragedy, called Alonzo, which was somewhat better received. The story is romantic and improbable, but the plot appeared to be well connected, and some of the situations interesting. Its reception made some amends for the failure of its three predecessors, though it seems now to be if possible still more completely forgotten.

In considering this singular contrast between the reception of Mr Home's first tragedy, and of every succeeding one, we are naturally led to enquire, whether the fault lay on the side of the public or of the author. In justification of the former it may be observed, that there has been no fluctuation, and that posterity seems likely to confirm the sentence originally pronounced. We are able to speak upon a very faint recollection indeed, of all except Douglas. Yet we are rather inclined to suspect, that from the peculiar circumstances attending its appearance, it has been rated somewhat above its merits, and the rest somewhat below.

The tragic muse has been peculiarly unpropitious to Scotland. It seems to thrive amid the storms and tempests of life. It takes up its abode in great metropolitan cities, the theatre of political vicissitude, and of those violent passions, which are its favourite subject. Our Scottish poets, in general, are more conversant with nature, than with man. If Thomson be adduced as an exception, we would remark, that it was not till after a long resi-

residence in London, that he produced his tragedies *, which, after all, are rather poems than tragedies. Now it really appears to us, that unless in the plot, which is singularly interesting and well-conducted, Douglas displays few of the appropriate merits of tragedy. There are none of those deep views of human nature, none of those sudden turns and fluctuations of passion, which form the life of this species of composition. The impassioned scenes, not excepting even the celebrated recognition, appear to us cold.—There are in return, indeed, many passages displaying the highest picturesque and poetical beauty. This combination of a novel and most interesting plot, with very fine descriptive poetry, have buoyed up this tragedy, and will doubtless continue to buoy it up.—Still, however, they seem to have been barely sufficient to atone for the dramatic deficiences. When, therefore, in the succeeding plays, these deficiences remained, while the merits suffered a sensible diminution, the piece, though retaining still considerable poetical merit, became altogether unable to support itself as a drama.

Mr Home was the principal instrument in impelling Macpherson either to collect and translate, or (if our readers prefer it) compose, those celebrated poems which bear the name of Ossian. Happening to meet at Moffat with Macpherson, who was then tutor to Mr Graham of Balgowan, and learning that the young man had some Gaelic poems in his possession, he persuaded him to translate a few as a specimen. Extremely delighted, he shewed them to his friends in Edinburgh, and introduced Macpherson to them. Mr Home afterwards accompanied the latter in one of his tours through the Highlands. It will not, we think, be denied by the stoutest opponents of the authenticity of these productions, that Mr Home, who could entertain no suspicion of any deception, displayed throughout the whole affair, a laudable zeal for the poetry and literature of his country.

Mr Home had now retired to his native country, and had married a young lady, a cousin of his own, by whom, however, he had no family.—He purchased a small property in East Lothian, called Kilduff, where he resided for many years. Towards the close of his life, he took up his residence in Edinburgh. His last performance was the history of the rebellion, a subject extremely interesting to him, from the share he had taken in it. This work is generally supposed to be drawn from authentic sources; but it is destitute of those graces of composition, which are now considered as essential to history. It seems difficult to account for a deficiency so little to be expected on the part of Mr Home. It appears not impossible that a fear of his own tendency to a too florid and poetical style, may have led him to shun too cautiously every thing which had that appearance.—The consequence, however, has been, that this work never has attained any degree of popularity.

In the year 1760, Mr Home published a volume of plays, containing Agis, Douglas, and the Siege of Aquileia, which he dedicated to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales. His other three tragedies appeared some time after. The whole were collected and edited in three volumes, at Edinburgh, in 1798, under the inspection of the late Mr Woods.

Some time before Mr Home's death his faculties began to decay, till at last he was reduced to a state of mere existence. After lingering in this state for several years, he died on the 4th of September 1808, in the 85th year of his age. With the exception of Dr Ferguson, he was the last of his illustrious literary contemporaries.

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* A similar remark may apply to a celebrated tragedian of the present day.

Account of the Town and University of GLASGOW.

From the German of Frank.—(Reisenach, Paris, London, &c.)

GLASGOW lies 42 miles from Edinburgh. I travelled this road, on the 9th July 1803, in seven hours and a half.

A traveller never runs a greater risk of forming a false opinion, than when he removes from a place where he has met with uncommon kindness into another strange city. This risk is the greater, when he happens to light upon an inn, where he is ill accommodated. It can scarcely be believed how much this circumstance influences the judgement which travellers form of this, or of that city.—After a good reception, objects appear in roseate colours, which in opposite circumstances assume a dark hue. From all these causes I felt constrained to do violence upon myself, in order not to judge falsely of Glasgow. Not only was I accommodated in a wretched inn, but chance would have it, that almost all the persons to whom I had letters were in the country. Not only does the situation here send a great number of the inhabitants into the country in summer, but even those who are confined to town by business, leave it at least in the summer evenings, and return in the morning. As I came to Glasgow on a summer evening, the consequence was, that I could meet almost nobody. This caused a delay in the delivery of my letter of recommendation to Mr Cuming. He is, if I mistake not, professor of Oriental languages in the university of Glasgow. To the little interest, which an unknown physician could excite in such a man, another circumstance was added. One of my friends had given me a letter of recommendation to this professor.—Nothing was so natural, as that I should believe the letter to have come immediately from my friend to Mr Cuming. This, however, was not the case. My friend had, without my knowledge, procured the letter of a third person. In these circumstances I cannot complain if he received me pretty dryly. However, he had the goodness to carry me to the hospital, and recommend me to the apothecary, who might shew me the whole institution.

Royal Infirmary.

This institution for the sick has the highest reputation of any in Britain, and is universally regarded as the model of all hospitals. Such is the account Mr Pictet gives of it in his excellent letters upon England and Scotland. I was therefore particularly desirous to make a close examination of it.

The Royal Infirmary of Glasgow lies on a height, close above the city. The ground about it is open, and they have acquired the property of it, in order that no one may build upon it. The church too, with a large churchyard, lies close to the Infirmary. The building itself is magnificent. Its front has some resemblance to the *Hotel des Invalides* at Paris. Before the Hospital is a large terrace surrounded with an iron rail. The hospital itself has four wards, besides one underground; and as soon as we enter the building, we find ourselves in a handsome porch.

I was carried into the ward that lies underground. I saw there the *laboratory*, the *baths*, the *kitchen*, and the *pantry*.

The apothecary's shop is small and dark, and the laboratory so narrow, that one can scarce turn round in it. The last is well supplied with water to clean it, the influx and efflux of which are very conveniently arranged.

The baths are in two chambers; one for the warm, and the other for the cold baths. This last is little and damp. The bathing place is built in,

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and can scarcely hold one person. The water bursts with great force into this reservoir. I could not see the warm baths, because the key was missing! The patients who are unable to go to the bathing place, have the bath brought to their beds. For this purpose they make use of vessels of tin plate, which have the appearance of a shoe. It must be difficult for very weak patients, or such as are affected with rheumatism, to move into these vessels; and it must be still more difficult to get them out again. The kitchen is very roomy, but so arranged, that one would believe there had never lived a Count Rumford. Not only does an internal fire burn in one chimney, but all the other fire places are conducted on principles the most opposite to his.—Near the kitchen is a place where they wash the dishes. It was disgustingly dirty. They would not shew me the pantry; but I caught a glance in passing, and observed it to be in very bad order.

In the first ward we see to the right and left, that is, in each of the wings of the building, a sick-room; the same takes place in the three other wards. This large hospital, therefore, contains not more than eight sick-rooms.—These are separated, in the first, by the chamber of meeting, in the second, by the hall of operation, and in the third, by the residence of the overseer.—Each sick-room has twelve beds.—These stand by two and two in the spaces between the windows, quite close to each other. Thus each sick room has six windows, three on each side. These stand directly opposite to each other, so that the room can be thoroughly ventilated. The same is the case with the doors which enter from the right and left of the lobby into the sick room. On both sides of the chambers doors open, which enter into a circular space, on the side of which are four very small chambers; two for very restless patients, one for a withdrawing room, and the fourth for a washing room, The last is well supplied with water. The passage which enters into this chamber is connected with the stair. Besides the principal stair, which is seen from the lobby, each wing has at the end a handsome stair of its own. (The overseer resides in the middle of the building, so that these stairs might give occasion to many fraudulent proceedings.)

From what I have said, it appears, that the infirmary in Glasgow is very far from that state of perfection which is ascribed to it. It is however true, that most of the faults which I have noticed might, by attention, be removed in a few days; perhaps they are removed by this time. I certainly spoke on the subject to some of the directors, and frankly stated my opinion, for which they not only thanked me, but assured me that they would pay every attention to restore order into the institution entrusted to them. In this case I will pledge myself that they will have no ground to complain of want of support from the public, as was the case in former years.

The University.

The University of Glasgow contains no complete medical faculty.—Medicine is taught only by two Professors, Dr Freer and Dr Jaffray. The one lectures on the Theory of Medicine, the other on Anatomy and Botany. Besides the proper professors, they reckon here another kind of teachers, who are known under the name of Lecturers. The Medical Lecturers are Dr Miller and Dr Cleghorn. The first lectures on Materia Medica, the last on Chemistry. Dr Miller was a scholar of John Brown, and is numbered among the most zealous disciples of his school.

The abovementioned lecturers on medicine, Dr Cleghorn alone excepted, were in the country, so that I had no opportunity of forming an acquaintance with them. The course

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in this University begins in the month of November, and ends in May.—During the holiday time, almost all the professors go to a distance. Dr Cleghorn is one of the most distinguished physicians in Scotland. Had it not been for his goodness, my stay in Glasgow would have been very disagreeable. He employed a part of his valuable time in giving me information upon many important subjects. Among others, Dr Cleghorn gave me the following statement, which appeared to me very important. Glasgow is a completely healthy town. Altho' it is almost surrounded with marshes, at the distance of three English miles, yet no intermitting fevers prevail in it. When I asked Dr Cleghorn the cause of this important phenomenon, he explained it to me thus; "Experience has shewn that marshes do not cause intermitting fevers, when they are surrounded by *turf*; a circumstance, which takes place universally in the neighbourhood of Glasgow." Dr Cleghorn challenged me to examine the observation myself. Certain it is, that the turf, which surrounds marshes, attracts the damp very eagerly, and as it were drinks it up.

In a walk which I took in the company of Dr Cleghorn to the banks of the river Clyde, which winds thro' large meadows planted with trees, I saw an establishment, which pleased me very much. I speak of the public washing house. It stands on one of the above meadows. By paying a small sum, every one can wash their own clothes, or get them washed. It were to be wished that this establishment were imitated. I cannot doubt that in the hands of expert men it might be greatly improved. By a washing-place constructed on Count Rumford's principles, a very important saving of fuel might be expected. A single fire might then suffice, to warm an immense quantity of water. By a proper division of labour, thirty persons will undoubtedly do more in such an establishment than three hundred in the common way. Not far from this establishment, is one for the preservation of drowned persons, called the Humane Society house. On this building stands an inscription, by which persons are warned of various deep places in the river, where it would be dangerous to bathe.

After having seen, through the goodness of the worthy Dr Cleghorn, some muslin, steel, and other manufactures, I left Glasgow on the 11th July 1803.

Authentic Narrative of the Shipwreck of Lord ROYSTON.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS it has been understood, by friends of the parties, that very erroneous accounts have been given of the melancholy shipwreck of Lord Royston, and several other English, who lost their lives off the coast of Prussia, last year; your inserting the following narrative of the event, written by an English mate on board, will greatly oblige them, and

Your obedient servant,

A Friend of the Parties.

On the 2d of April A.D. 1808, at P. M. we sailed from Libau, the wind N. E. and fine weather, the ice lying close about half a mile from the shore, but we got through it without injury, at the rate of two miles an hour, when we were in clear water at three P. M. On the 4th of April, we got sight of the island of Oeland at the distance of eight or nine miles; in an hour we got close in, and perceived the ice lying about a mile from the shore; Colonel Pollen asked me if I thought we could anchor under Oeland; I gave it as my opinion, we could not, as the ice would drift off with the wind, which was about S.W. and

and cut the cables. He then asked the Captain what was best to be done, and he said he would stand to the shore till 8 o'clock, and then return to the island, but neither at 8 nor at 12, would he go back, and it now blew a gale of wind from the W. and very heavy sea, the vessel made much water, the pumps were choaked up with the ballast, and the water partly over the ballast, while the crew would bale very little, by which it gained very fast on us. At 12 o'clock, on the 6th, Colonel Pollen consulted me what was best to be done, and if the vessel was fit to keep the sea. I told him unless the sailors made more exertion in baling, she could not live long, as we had already three feet water in the hold, and it was continually gaining upon us, and that the best way to save our lives was to bear away for some port in Prussia. The Colonel being of my opinion, told the Captain he thought it necessary we should bear away for some harbour, to which he readily consented, and recomended Libau, but Col. Pollen objected to it, on account of Mr Rannie, a passenger, who had escaped without a pass from Russia, so he agreed to go to Memel, but said he was never there in his life, but if I would take the ship in, he would give her into my charge whenever she came to the bar *. At two in the morning of the 7th, we got sight of land to the southward, about 15 miles from Memel, and close in on a lee shore, through the ignorance of the captain in running so far in the dark; we hauled the ship to by the wind on the starboard tack, and at four got sight of Memel, which the captain took for Libau, and when I told him it was Memel, expressed much surprise. I went down to the cabin and told Colonel Pollen we were in sight of Memel, he immediately came on deck full of glee, as well as Lord Royston and the other gentlemen; Colonel Pollen said, "Now, Captain, you will give the charge of the vessel to Smith;" which he accordingly did; at six o'clock we came to the bar, the sea running very high, and two seamen at the helm. As soon as the captain saw the sea breaking over the bar, he was so frightened, that he ran directly to the helm and put it hard a port; all my strivings against three were in vain. I begged for God's sake they would put the helm the other way, and save our lives, but all was in vain; for in ten minutes we were on the South lands; the third time she struck, she filled with water; a dreadful scene now succeeded:—there was a small wooden house on deck, into which Mrs Pollen, Mrs Barnes, her three children, three gentlemen, and a maid servant of Mrs Barnes's, got in to save themselves from the sea. Colonel Pollen and I immediately began to clear the boat out, the sailors would not assist us; we soon got a small one out, and three sailors got into her with the captain†; Lord Royston would have followed, but I prevented him, assuring him it was not safe, and the captain got out again; the moment the boat left the ship's side she upset, and the men were drowned. We then cleared out the large one, but before we could clear her, she was washed away, and now we had no hope left us, but that the Almighty would send us some assistance. About 9 o'clock, we cut away the mast to ease the vessel, but could see nothing of the life boat ‡, which gave the gentlemen bad heart, for the sea was

* This mate was in the Memel trade, and had been there several times that very season; he had made his escape from Russia, where he was a prisoner.

† This is ever the case with the Lubeckers, whose ignorance can only be equaled by their folly, for they never make an exertion in the moment of danger.

‡ Memel was not above a quarter of a mile from where the ship struck.

was tremendous, breaking right over our heads, and it was so very cold that it was impossible to hold fast by any thing; Colonel Pollen asked me if the round house, where the ladies were, would stand; I told him yes, as long as the bottom of the vessel. I then left him, and went aft the vessel. It was now about half past nine, but no boat appeared; we all thought it very long in coming, our situation being dreadful, the vessel entirely under water, except about the round house. Mr Rannie cried out very much, but was soon washed overboard, and after him, about ten o'clock, Lord Royston, Col. Pollen, Mr Bailly, and Mr Barker, one sailor, Lord Royston's servant, and Mrs Barnes's, were all washed away within a few seas of each other. I saw the two servants go and get hold of them, but they were obliged to quit them, which grieved me very much; as for Lord Royston and Col. Pollen, I never saw them after I left them holding by the round house. I then jumped from the mizen-mast into the round house, and Mrs Pollen said immediately, "Smith, where is my husband, is he safe? I told her he had got in the ship's boat safe on shore; which I believe gave them all spirits, in hopes he should soon bring them the life boat. I did not stop there ten minutes, but went out again, and saw the life boat; it was now eleven o'clock, and a most tremenduous sea rolling over us; the captain and two sailors were on the bolt-sprit, and two dead seamen by them. The boat came close to the vessel, but filling with water, went away. I then thought we must be all lost in half an hour; but she returned, and the captain with two of his men, got into her. I went to the round house, and took Mrs Barnes out, in hopes to get her into it; but alas! the sea was too strong for me; we were both knocked down twice, but I always recovered her again by the help of God. I was now too weak to help myself, so I got her safe back to the round house, and went forward, but was washed overboard; the boat picked me up, and I remember no more till five o'clock in the morning, when I found myself at Memel. I asked the people if the life-boat had gone off again, and they told me the Captain said there was no one on board What was his motive I cannot tell. The boat went off six times that afternoon, but never could reach the ship, the wind and sea were so tremendous. They must have past a most dreadful night, the sea rolling over them, and the cold so very great, by which Mr Folk, of Hamburgh, died about three in the morning.—The life boat went off twice in vain, the third time she got to the ship, and brought away Mr Barnes, Mrs Pollen, Mr Halliday, and Mr Paraza; there being left on board, Mrs Barnes, her two children, and a Russian boy belonging to Mrs Pollen. Mrs Barnes's maid, and a child of two months old, with Colonel Pollen's man-servant, in assisting them to get into the boat, were all washed away; the girl and child were got on shore in half an hour, but could not be restored. Mrs Barnes remained on board three hours longer with only her children and the Russian boy; the people of the life-boat said they saw them perish, which I told the commodore was not true, and that she was certainly alive; Captain Davison, an Englishman, jumped into the boat, and brought them all safe off.

Account of the LESGHAES; *a people on the* CASPIAN.

(From Wilkinson's Description of Mount Caucasus.)

SOME tribes still inhabit the highest summit of Caucasus. To outward appearance, we should not conjecture that there was a single human being; and certainly there would be none,

none, if an inconceivable, laborious care, continued for centuries, had not constrained Nature herself. We must often wonder at the temerity of uncultivated art, by which immeasurable gulphs are united by strong stone or wooden bridges; very dangerous, tho' passable roads, carried over impracticable rocks; streams confined to a particular course; and wholesome spring water carried every where by pipes, or canals cut out of the rock; and certainly by men, to whom ought not to be attributed either such industry or penetration. The sight of their houses is awful, for they appear only to lean against the rock, and yet they are sufficiently commodious and firm. As the soil on most of the rocks is sparing, or at least never too plentiful; and as the level is too small to give the proprietor sufficient room, he increases it to the very summit by well-contrived terraces, made of dry, thick walls, often very high and long; fills the intermediate space with rubbish and stones, and at last with earth; and employs those terraces for gardening and agriculture, round which fruit-trees are planted, that give shade to the field and to the inhabitant, and present a pleasant object to the eye. The maintenance of these terraces requires very great attention. Altho' they carefully prevent the falling of the soil, yet they must, every year, carry up fresh with great labour, to be able to sow and reap to advantage these artificial fields which often extend miles, or to promote the growth of grass.

As different as the tribes and languages of the highest mountaineers are, yet they are generally called Legi, Leksi, Lesghae, and Leginski, according to the difference of the customary pronunciation of the limitrophe nations. They call themselves Legi, Leksi, and the whole south-west range of the mountain which they inhabit is named *Lekistan*, and *Kiafir Kumuk*. Some are subject to their peculiar prince; others are under the direction of a chief, whom they choose arbitrarily and alternately; and some solitary tribes, dispersed amongst the rocks, are abandoned to themselves and their barbarism.

Many are separated according to their tribes; more according to their race; and all observe a perfect degree of equality and liberty! Even those who are subject to an hereditary prince, only acknowledge *him* and *his* family as noble. There is neither servant nor slave amongst them; and if any one has gained particular merit by striking actions, these, and not his person, are the highest prized.

They are the terror of the Armenians, Persians, and Turks! Liberty teaches them valour, and that makes them formidable to all their neighbours. The want of many of the most necessary articles of life obliges them to become robbers, and to consider every thing they can purloin as their lawfully-earned property. On that account, their weaker neighbours, who inhabit the middle and front ranges, are often exposed to their depredations, if they do not endeavour to anticipate them by presents. For the rocks, on which the Lesghae alone is sufficiently known, and where he can find out his secret track, protect him from all foreign attacks and secure him entirely. He fears neither accusation nor punishment for his plunderings; and is assured, that the least surprise which threatens him, immediately calls forth men and defenders from all quarters; for, in the danger of any neighbour, the whole country watches for his protection; and, after the evil is averted, they return to their huts, where, with salubrious air, and fine water, they live to a great age.—It even seems to flee from them; for thirty and forty years appear to have no effect on their vigorous constitutions.

The ancestors of the Lesghacs, who were never subdued by the A-

rabs,

rabs, opposed, at the beginning, the Mahommedan religion with all their power; they even murdered the hero and converter Abu Musselim. But their descendants suffered themselves to be circumcised, and the grave of that devout man became their sacred relic. Yet some old tribes remain in a state of ignorance; blind heathens, who trouble themselves about nothing less than the doctrine of faith; make to themselves a god out of every thing that only causes a strong impression, and never change the object of their veneration. A stone, the point of a rock, the sun, moon, or a star, a spring, a stream, or tree, is often a divine object; before which they never will deny and betray the truth, except when it is possible to make the object of veneration an expedient.

The Muselman, a neighbour of those heathens, is only distinguished from them by circumcision, and the errors of a different superstition, which is particularly peculiar to the rude Lesghaes, and increases daily, as they are not better instructed. For, as it has often occurred, that they seized and sold the Dervishes, or Mullahs, who wished to teach them the faith, the zeal for proselytism is extinguished, and no converter will any longer visit them.

Almost every tribe has its peculiar dialect, and really many words of a language foreign to the rest of Caucasus; yet they understand one another the more readily, because their ideas are not so decidedly elevated, as to require a refined intellect to express them. But each tribe understand themselves best; and I might almost maintain, that each was formerly a separate people, with its peculiar language. In letters, and other graphical information, they employ the pure old Arabic, and yet its preferable beauty has never induced them to adopt it generally. On the contrary, they are so jealous of their old insufficient language, that they will not allow children of different tribes and languages to intermarry.

However wild, independent, and equal they are among themselves; yet, on account of order and personal security, they are bound to follow an old Arabic law-book, called *Ismail Koran*, that is generally received in eastern Caucasus. The Irrpeli, Kubten, and Karapdugh tribes, are the possessors of that book, and three elders are the expounders of it. They represent a kind of court of the highest appeal: for if the accuser can gain no hearing from other lawyers and judges, or the accused is not satisfied with their verdict, they generally submit their cause to the determination of the *Ismail Koran*. Even the princes of Caucasus are bound by it, as soon as a complaint against them is brought before it; and though they very rarely employ its decision to their advantage, or palliate their injustice by any specious law, yet no one dares to oppose or disobey that tribunal.

Even the slave finds a hearing, if, dissatisfied with his master's treatment, he accuses him. Robbing on the frontiers, tumults, maiming, murder, &c. have their settled punishment.—If, in the last case, the offended tribe will not procure satisfaction by some other means, and demands vengeance of blood, which is always avoided as much as possible; because then more of the exasperated tribes, who take a part, are generally killed than can be buried on the spot.

Adultery, fornication, and other unnatural vices, are quite unknown amongst them: their statute book does not even contain the names of such crimes. Neither is it a custom among them, though some say it, that a stranger can go freely to a woman, if he only lays his cap, shoes, and arms, before the door, to intimate to the husband, or to strangers, that the wife and her guest must not be disturbed. This is as much unheard of, as incest and suicide.

Duel-

Duelling, now and then, takes place amongst the chiefs of the Lesghaes, which always ends, and *must* end, in the death of both combatants. When their bitterness is so great, that neither the intercession of the judges, nor the respect due to their highest tribunal can avail, they meet the first opportunity beyond the frontiers, and begin a most violent attack with the dagger, (*Kintschall,*) and wound each other as long as their strength remains; and when the wearied hand can no longer hold the dagger, and both combatants are rolling in blood, they scratch and bite to that degree, that often, even in death, one or other obstinately holds between his teeth a piece of flesh, which he carries to the grave.—Should either survive, he dares not leave the field, nor much less demand assistance to bind up his wounds, but he must wait for death; and if it comes not, the wounded often mournfully intreats the passenger to put an end to his torment, which is insufferably imbittered by the reproaches and taunts of the spectators.

As these people are mostly without trade and manufactures, and agriculture and breeding of cattle are even scarcely sufficient, and produce no further advantage, (for the soft, fine sheep's wool, serves for their own use, and is manufactured by the women, into coverlets, coarse stuffs, and felt cloaks,) so the husband has no other means of supplying the wants of his house than by war or plundering.—Thus, then, they join the party of particular leaders (*Belled,*) who have gained their confidence; them they follow every where, without opposition, and share good and bad luck together, as long as the hope of gain leads them on, and their Belled has been guilty of no errors. When any one betakes himself to them, and promises obedience, he holds a piece of rotten wood, or a fire brand, in his hand, and says, "May I become so, as soon as I am faithless, and forsake thee!"—Hereupon he receives the smack on the hand, and presses, with both his, the right hand of the leader, as long as he talks of his enterprise. If two or three grown-up brothers are in the same house, only one engages in robbery or war; but if there are more, they always observe the proportion of a third part going abroad, and the rest remaining at home, to labour for their common good.

Any of the neighbouring Princes of Persia can rely upon the assistance of these people, and receives the number of troops he wishes, if, besides the necessary provisions, he pays each man ten or twelve roubles, for that is the price of a campaign; which, from the very day that the Lesghae finds himself at the appointed place, must end in three months.

The manner of enlisting is too particular not to be related. Those princes who require their assistance, first send heralds, or criers, to the leaders of the tribes: after they have agreed on the price, these messengers wander through the mountains, and proclaim, "that such and such a prince wants a certain number of auxiliary troops, against this or that enemy." Now, tho' it often occurs that the messengers of the adverse parties meet, and employ their persuasive eloquence for the advantage of their lords; yet it is not allowed, at the time, to declare hostilities against each other, nor that their auxiliaries should do it; but every one quietly passes the frontiers, and their quarrels do not begin to be serious till they are arrived at the place of their destination.

As long as a Lesghae suffers no failure of promises, he is very serviceable; for it is of no consequence to him against whom he fights. It has happened that brothers have fought against brothers, and that a neighbour has killed his best friend, after they had chosen their different chiefs, or entered the service of this or that prince, with the hope of greater gain. If they perceive

ceive any want of provisions; if they are prevented plundering, or no hopes induce them to it; they go over to the opposite party, and fight against him who demanded their assistance. They readily undertake scouring parties, like bush-fighting, and avoid every thing tiresome and regular. They very artfully make sure of the enemy, and fall on him unexpectedly. But if it happens, that both have approached near to each other, and are still undetermined to attack, the boldest combatants challange their opponents to a duel by opprobrious epithets; others soon do the same, and at last the whole army; and the onset becomes general by noise and hooting. When the campaign is over, the Lesghaes must immediately receive their pay as well as for the slain, that the relations of the dead may not suffer in the inheritance. In robbing and plundering they possess an incredible dexterity; and if the fugitive inhabitants have concealed their goods ever so secretly, a Lesghae is sure to find them. They are equally clever in immediately carrying off their booty, or hiding it. If, for example, they have stolen a flock of sheep, and must drive them away directly; they cut some in two, fasten them by a long string to the saddle, thus drag them behind, and ride on a good pace; and it is incredible how the whole flock follows, and by that means becomes a prey.

The Lesghaes are armed with a gun, pistols, dagger, and sabre, dressed quite light in the Tartarian stile, and carry, without inconvience, their provisions in a wallet made of goatskin, called *Ghuziri*.

When they have been successful in plundering and have kidnapped children, besides men, they take the former, after much coaxing, on their backs, and carry them over the mountains and valleys. Should a prisoner escape, and be retaken, a Lesghae never meets him with severity, much less would he beat him, (if he is not refractory,) but he ingeniously tells him, "It is no fault of thine that thou seekest thy freedom, for I should not do it a hair's breadth the less, were I in thy stead; the error is mine own, that I had not secured thee better; but now, (while he smiles in his face, and ties his hands behind him,) thou wilt certainly not escape from me again." They do not murder the men whom they have stolen, not even when they are pursued, and cannot carry off their prey; but if they have secured their booty, they take care to inform the friends and relations of the prisoners, that they may treat for their ransom.

The Mahommedan Lesghae does not even spare his own brethren, when they fall into his hands. Now, if any one is not rich enough to ransom himself, and the Lesghae is obliged to sell him as a slave, (but that is contrary to their religion, as the prisoner was not taken in war, but stolen, and might therefore excite too much attention,) he obliges him, by threatenings, to call himself a Christian, gives him a Christian name, and then sells him.

When the Lesghae, as victor, takes prisoners in war, any one can ransom himself for a tumann, (ten roubles,) but if one Lesghae falls into the hands of another, he must according to an old treaty pay two tumanns.—Prisoners of respectability are liberated for a greater sum optionally, and even immediately, if they can give security for the payment. Yet the life of every prisoner of war depends entirely upon the mercy of the conqueror. But should a Lesghae carry them to his house, they immediately enjoy the rights of slavery, which according to the Ismail Koran, are, that they cannot be sold, alienated, given away, nor killed beyond the frontiers of Caucasus. If the prisoner is incapable of ransoming himself, he must

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serve in the house ten years, and it is his duty to attend to it in the best manner.

Should the Lesghaes be unfortunate in their predatory expeditions, or be attacked by too strong a force, they brave death with incredible firmness, and endure hunger and thirst, rather than surrender themselves. To quench thirst, they drink the blood of their horses, and eat their flesh; and creditable witnesses in Georgia have assured me, that, after casting lots, they have eaten some of their comrades!

The Lesghae, seized as a robber, and condemned for his crimes, meets death with firm resignation. Without changing his features, he reclines his bare head over the left shoulder, holds his cap under his right arm, and waits, without trembling, the stroke of death. In the same way he appears before a great man courteously to salute him.

When he is old, and unfit for plundering and war, he visits, as a friend, all those whom he had so often harrassed as an enemy; receives some farewell presents, and then hides himself for ever in the mountains. But he who has enriched himself by a long course of plundering, and only waits the appointed hour of death, thinks to insure his going to heaven by good works. He liberates some slaves; divides some sheep, goats, or cows, amongst the poor; settles what sum should be given for repairs of bridges and roads; makes presents to mosques, and at last divulges, (but not before he is on the brink of the grave) where his treasure, in gold, silver, or jewels, lies concealed, and then dies in perfect peace.

The interior of their household is very uniform, and confined to the most indispensable articles. The opulent certainly enjoy their abundance, but without dissipation.

At the end of November the Lesghaes, as well as the tribes living in Kumuk, kill as many fat sheep as are necessary for winter provision. The ribs are laid in salt for some days, and then dried in the air; the rest of the meat is cut very small, mixed with salt, pepper, and coriander seeds, then put into the guts, and hung for some days in the air, or the smoke. These, so similar to German sausages, are called *Dulldurma*, and are eaten either roasted, boiled, or even raw. Another kind of winter food consists of chopped chine and other bone meat, baked in sheep's fat, and, after it is cold, completely covered with warm fat, and kept in pots. This dish that is always ready is called *kau-urma*.

Flour, bread, millet, cheese, *bussa*, (sour flour water,) are always at hand, and plenty of brandy: for the latter is particularly prized, and drank in incredible quantities, without fear of consumption, fever, or dropsy.

The daily soup of the Lesghaes is made of millet meal and sheep's fat boiled in water, with which they can with difficulty dispense. Meat they eat baked, and generally cold; other kinds of boiled food are seldom asked for. There are even some tribes who eat raw flesh. And yet Providence has given to these uncivilized beings such beautiful women!—Women who know nothing of sensibility, sweetness, or of the tender passions. Their black hair hangs down in ringlets over their thick neck and bosom, unadorned, and yet beautiful; their fine form, their piercing eye, their perfectly modelled features, deserve the admiration of the connoisseur. But women gifted with such fascinating charms cannot tame the barbarism of their husbands!—Besides, they are really heroines, full of resolution, animation, and heroic pride, by which they often shame their husbands.

The education of the children, and the business of inuring them against every misfortune, are left to the mothers. In earliest infancy they are taught little but to sleep frequently, and

and to be always in their presence.—They are excited to courage by being exposed to hunger and difficulties; and their dexterity in wrestling, or in climbing the most dangerous rocks, is extolled; and as soon as the youth begins to manage the dagger or gun, his mother reminds him of the duties which belong to him. She relates the valiant deeds of his father, brothers, or neighbours; their dexterous depredations, and the respect which they gained. Should the father or brother have been murdered any where, or, as they express it, not returned home, she often shows him his arms or dress, recommends vengeance to him, and entertains him frequently with the advantages and happiness of a depredating spirit; till at last the youth, excited by his own inclination, begins to give proofs of his abilities.

Such is the general method of education among the Lesghaes. The young, as well as the old, generally expatriate, and the major part die at last in foreign climes; for certainly, among the graves we do not find more than one man amongst five and twenty women.

It is really not to be explained, how, after so many centuries of commotions, and continual warlike emigrations, these people have not decreased more, and the country has not entirely become a desert.

Particulars of the landing of MIRANDA *on the* SPANISH MAIN.

From Bigg's History of Miranda's Expedition. (*London*, 1809)

ON the 23d and 24th of July 1806, all the officers and men belonging to the Columbian army embarked on board the vessels mentioned before. The Sunday following, passing by the island of Margaritta, the people forsook the church, and manning the batteries of the place, discharged several shots at our squadron without injury. We anchored, and went ashore at the island of Coche, where we remained one night. At day light, on the 2d of August, through a mistake of the pilot, we anchored within nine miles of La Vela de Coro, on the west side of the bay, instead of anchoring within reach of the batteries, as was intended.

Pursuant to the following general order, the first division, under the command of Colonel Count de Rouvray, disembarked from the squadron in the boats, with a view to effect an immediate landing; but a gale of wind set in nearly as soon as all the necessary preparations were made, and obliged the row-boats and barges to be taken in tow by the gun-boats, in which situation they remained the whole day, unable to gain the point of attack on account of the roughness of the sea, and the violence of the wind. The principal part of the second division, under Kirkland, were at this time on board the Leander, as the boats of the squadron were not sufficient to disembark both divisions at once. This occasioned a transfer of his troops to his Majesty's ship Bacchante (Captain Dacres,) where they remained until daylight the next morning. The Bacchante got under weigh, and beat up nearly abreast the strongest fort of La Vela de Coro during the night; the brigs Attentive and Express, and the gun-boats, also stationed themselves within point blank shot of the same place.

On the morning of the 3d, the first division landed, and were soon followed by the second, which would have arrived at the same time, had not the want of boats rendered it impossible. Whilst the troops were advancing in the boats, they were covered by a warm fire from the armed vessels of our squadron against the forts, which the latter promptly returned, but without effecting any considerable injury.

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As they approached the land, the Spaniards began a smart, though ill-directed fire of musketry from the bushes, which lined the whole extent of the beach. As the troops leaped from the boats, the Spaniards retreated farther into the bushes, where they were closely pursued by a party of our men, with whom, for a few moments, they maintained a scattering fire.—While this party engaged these fugitives, who soon dispersed, another party pressed on to the nearest forest, which stands upon the margin of the bay. This was entered by the hulans and marines, sword in hand, the Spaniards leaping the walls on the opposite side, and flying in all directions. The guns of this fortification, on coming into our possession, were immediately pointed against the town, custom-house, and magazine, distant about a quarter of a mile, where the main body of the Spanish force was stationed with nine or ten pieces of artillery (4 and 6 pounders.) They were, however, soon compelled to retreat, and in such precipitation and confusion, that they spiked but few of their cannon, and even left two of them loaded. So far we had none killed, and only three wounded, one of which only is considered in danger.

Thus, on the third day of August, the rising sun witnessed a display of the Columbian colours on the staff, which the Spanish royal standard had so long occupied. The inhabitants of all descriptions had fled principally the day before, taking with them the greater part of their moveables. Our delay of the attack, in consequence of anchoring in the wrong place, gave them time. Flags of truce, with messages of peace, and assurances of protection, both to person and property, were immediately dispatched about the town and its environs, soliciting the fugitive inhabitants to return to their homes; but either through the order of government, or affright, some old women only, and a few men, could be induced to accept the invitation.

Gen. Miranda reached the shore at half past eleven in the morning. His arrival was retarded by the circumstance of the Lily having anchored nine miles to leeward of the town, which prevented both her and the Leander from sharing in the attack.—Between nine and ten at night, our force, headed by the General, began to march for the town of Coro, which lies about twelve miles to the westward of La Vela; and arrived there an hour before day dawn on the 4th. The march was conducted with so much order and silence, that the footsteps of the troops were scarcely heard. The morning was unusually serene and pleasant. A most solemn, or rather dreadful stillness pervaded the whole place. The city, as we soon found, was entirely evacuated, except by a few women, superannuated devotees, and perhaps a small body of armed men, left to guard the jail; for it remains in some doubt whether there was this force. If they were there, they escaped, for we took no prisoners under arms. Having passed through several streets, we arrived at the public square. On one side of this square, in front of the troops as they marched in, are the jail and council house; opposite to these is a large church. The other sides are occupied by public buildings of different descriptions. When the head of the column entered the public square, General Miranda, preceding the right of the first division, attended by some of his principal officers, advanced to the grand avenue leading to the jail and council house. In the mean time the second division had chiefly gained the opposite side, and were forming in front of the church. At this moment a tumultuous and disorderly fire commenced from the first division.—Most of the officers assert, that some guns were first discharged from the win-

windows of the jail, but in this they are not unanimous. It is admitted by all, that the hulans and marines, who were in advance of the other troops, and by this time, at halt, near the prison, fired, not only towards the prison, but also on the infantry and artillery who were posted behind them, before and near the church.—The latter presumed they could receive such a salutation from none but Spaniards, and took the firing for a commencement of the enemy's attack, imagining that the jail was a barrack, for which in the dark it might be mistaken, and that the enemy was assaulting them from within and behind this building. Without waiting for orders, upon perceiving the fire from that quarter, the infantry returned it with vigour. The clamour of fifty voices was instantly raised, commanding the men to cease firing. This clamour, with the cries of the wounded, the flight of the Indians, who had joined us at La Vela de Coro; the breaking of ranks, &c. made a scene of confusion and tumult not to be described. After a few minutes the firing was silenced; but not until Col. Kirkland, (whose utmost exertions to prevent this confusion from extending to his division had proved ineffectual) the General's private secretary, and five men, were wounded, and one man was killed. No one seems able to give a satisfactory account of this miserable affair. It appears in the garb of a shameful and sorrowful blunder of somebody; but the responsibility cannot be charged upon any particular individual. The General and the officers, under whose eye the firing began, give no account of the matter, as far as I can learn, either because they cannot, or will not explain it. Indeed they observe a silence upon the subject that seems almost studied. One solution is, that there was a small guard of Spaniards, who discharged their muskets upon us from the jail windows; and that the hulans and marines, upon the report of these pieces, through agitation and surprise, fired in different directions. But the jailor stedfastly denied that he had any guard. If there was one, it escaped, for, as it has been already observed, no Spanish soldiers fell into our hands *. The other explanation is more probable. Many of the men in the advanced guard assert that they were ordered to fire by Miranda.—They say that the General, exulting in the easy possession of the city, wished to regale his ears with the military sound of a *feu de joie*; and consequently ordered the men nearest him to commence the music. Our troops, being composed of men of various nations and languages, the command was not perfectly understood by all. Hence some thinking the firing was intended to be serious, and not sportive, discharged in a horizontal direction, aiming at those who might be their enemies, whilst those who comprehended the order pointed their guns in the air.

When Miranda appeared before the prison gate, it was opened to him.—He entered unarmed, and received the keys from the keeper, who, at the same time informed him, that the constituted authorities had obliged all the inhabitants to abandon the town.—Upon this, while standing in the jail entry, he proclaimed to the jailor, his attendants, and the prisoners, that they were free; the latter shouted *Vive Miranda!* at the same moment it is said the General directed the troops near him to let off the *feu de joie* that proved so unseasonable and so fatal.

Agreeably to this proclamation of liberty, all the debtors were immediately liberated from their confinement: The criminals, who had considered themselves

* The opinion that the firing began with one of our men shooting down another, said to be at the prison door, is certainly incorrect. The first report was of many pieces, not a single one.

themselves included in the annunciation of freedom, wished to know why their fetters were not taken off, and their doors unbolted. Miranda replied, that he came not to break but to maintain their laws under a more equitable and rational government: this answer, no doubt unexpected, was more just than satisfactory to the felons.

Colonel Kirkland received two musket balls through the left thigh, just below the femoral artery, at the instant he was forming his division in front of the jail. The misfortune of this gallant officer was lamented by the army in general, and especially by the troops under his immediate command, who regard him with the highest confidence and affection, and would follow him into any peril.—Much was expected from his activity and military talents in the late critical posture of our affairs. The wound, which he bore with fortitude and cheerfulness, is dangerous, though we hope not mortal. Mr Fitzwilliam was wounded in the arm near the shoulder, and though in great pain will probably recover. The man killed was a black, born in New-York, who had been cook of the ship. This unfortunate fellow was with difficulty persuaded to engage in the land service; he predicted his fate, by saying as he left the ship, "I know I shall get killed if I go."

We remained five days in the city of Coro. In this interval, the same means that had been used at La Vela, to bring in the inhabitants, were again employed, but with as little success. The people had been compelled to abandon their homes by the positive orders of the commandant, who threatened to make severe examples of those who remained behind, if they ever fell into his hands again. The priests too instructed the inhabitants of this province, that it had been invaded by a band of lawless heretics and infidels, who came not only to rob them of their property, but also to deprive their souls of salvation, by spreading damnable tenets and principles among the favourites of the Holy Virgin.—Whilst remaining here, we frequently beat to arms upon an alarm of an approaching enemy, and marched out with our artillery among the prickly pears and bushes which surrounded the place; but returned as safe as we went out.

On the night of the 9th we took up our march, it being reported that we were going to attack Bona Vista; and in the morning found ourselves again in La Vela de Coro. In the preceding operations, the forts were first attacked by less than ninety men; and we were only two hundred and sixty-four strong, all included, when we entered the city of Coro. From the best information we could get, the number of Spanish forces at La Vela de Coro at the time of our attack was from five to six hundred, and about fifteen pieces of ordnance were on the several batteries. The vigour of our assault in some measure confounded the enemy. Our fatigue prevented any pursuit; and consequently we obtained no prisoners.

Immediately on our return to La Vela de Coro, I learned what had happened there during our absence. No advices were sent to the commanding officer of La Vela, to acquaint him and the squadron of our having taken possession of the city, or apprise him of our situation. They were four days in a state of anxious suspense, without hearing a syllable of our fate. At the same time they were in constant apprehension of an attack from the Spaniards, who were assembled in large bodies within a short distance of the town. Whether this neglect in Miranda, so vexatious to the detachment left in the rear, be military or not, let military men decide.

Colonel Hall, who commanded at La Vela, grew impatient to hear from the army which had gone to Coro, and

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to put an end to his doubts, was at last obliged to send a messenger to his Excellency. It was with the greatest difficulty, and not without ample pecuniary promises, that a native could be found who would undertake the office. For some strange reason, Miranda detained this messenger so long after he was prepared to return with an answer to Colonel Hall, that the latter, with the remnant of our troops guarding La Vela, concluded that we were all taken prisoners, or had been put to the sword by the Spaniards.—Under this impression, Colonel Hall thought it expedient, for the time being, to plant several pieces of cannon round the house in which he resided; and took the precaution of having boats in waiting on shore every night, to carry himself and the guard, consisting of twenty-five men, off to the squadron, in case they should be under the necessity of flying.

Colonel Hall, who had it in charge from Miranda to entice his countrymen back to their homes, finding his personal efforts ineffectual, addressed the following letter to the priest of that district, in hopes, by gaining the pastor, to gain his flock.

"*Reverend Father*,

"I take the liberty to inclose you one of General Miranda's proclamations and pamphlets, and to inform you, that I intended myself the honour of waiting on you to-morrow, to request that you will be so good as to come into town on Sunday next to celebrate mass. You may rely on the assurance of not being disturbed in any manner in the exercise of your holy functions. In the interval, I beg God to grant you long life and health. I kiss your hands."

This letter was written in Spanish, by Lieutenant Adrien, the Colonel's secretary. The day after it was delivered, this officer, accompanied by Lieutenant Spearing and Doctor Davie, both of the British navy, waited on the curate. He replied in answer to the letter, that he could not officiate out of the district to which he belonged; but his conduct and manners proved that this was only an excuse. He was surrounded by a multitude of people, who testified no inconsiderable alarm at the presence of our ambassadors; and hovered under the wings of his reverence, as their only safeguard from heretical contamination. The truth was, that the priest wished to have no communication with any of Miranda's followers; he knew, if he came into town, that he should be followed by his flock; and he therefore declined the invitation, with a plausible excuse, lest the people should attach themselves to Miranda, when they had more thoroughly discovered his intentions with respect to their country. It is very evident from this, and other circumstances, that the inhabitants of this country will never listen to the proposals of our Commander-in-chief, unless they are led on and countenanced by their priests; and without the concurrence of the priests his cause could not succeed. These ecclesiastics have too much wisdom to give up a certainty for an uncertainty; to espouse an adventurer and revolutionist against the reigning government, which protects their endowments and immunities, and builds up their influence; and they have probably as a body too much loyalty of feeling and principle, to be seduced by ordinary prospects into a renunciation of their allegiance.

Before we occupied La Vela de Coro, it was understood that Colonel Hall was to be Commandant of that place, when it should come into our possession; but it was not officially known until a general order informed us of the Colonel's promotion.

On our march from the city of Coro, our Chief exhibited conduct that left a strong impression of his inhumanity upon our minds. Desperate ends require desperate means. Shall the

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maker of a revolution, and the deliverer of a country, restrict himself to the rules, or yield to the visitings of humanity? Be assured such an enterprise supposes in him who conducts it, a singleness of view, that can sacrifice the right to the expedient, and the parts to the whole. The wounded of our troops were carried in litters upon the shoulders of the men, and much they suffered in mind and body in this dreary and fearful march.—Owing to the weight of the litters, and the offensiveness of the wounds of some of the persons in them, the soldiers and sailors who were willing to do their utmost to help and convey off their distressed companions, but who were weakened by fatigue and hunger, could not support their burden for any length of time, and were obliged frequently to stop and change.—Whenever this took place, Miranda flew into a violent rage, pretending it was an unnecessary delay. At length he declared, that if the wounded retarded the march of the column, they should be put aside and left on the road! This he said in hearing of the wounded, who expected the barbarous threat would be executed, and they should be left to perish without assistance, or to be cut in pieces by the Spaniards. One of the men attached to a litter, conveying an officer, declaring that he was so much spent he could go no farther, unless he was relieved; the General said to the soldier:—"Go on, Sir, I know what you can do;"—then turning to the officer directing the order of march, "Suffer no complaint, shoot that man—give me a pistol here; let me do it." This officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Roorbach, in a very spirited and becoming manner, remonstrated with Miranda upon this conduct; endeavoured to check the torrent of curses he was venting against the men; and begged him to have some consideration for the wounded and those who carried them. The moment the General threatened to leave the wounded on the road, an officer went to the rear of the column, and informed the captain of artillery, and several of his companions, what might take place. About twelve in number determined, if such an attempt was made, to protest against it; if that did not produce the desired effect, they resolved to resist the order at the point of their swords, being assured of the assistance of the men under their command, to whom they had already stated the barbarity of such a proceeding, and who were not less indignant on the occassion than their commanders. This threat of Miranda is perhaps to be attributed to his ungoverned fear of being attacked by the Spaniards, and falling alive into their hands. This fear he may be supposed to have had, and yet not be a coward. I do not deny that he would meet the perils of ordinary battle with real courage. I am persuaded he would rather fall into the hands of his countrymen dead than alive. Armed horsemen were seen hovering upon the flanks and rear of our column; but they never came within reach of musketry. Midway between La Vela and the city, we forded a river, the banks of which were exceedingly steep; here all thought it probable we should be attacked, and it was near this place, that the General made the threat of abandoning his wounded to the mercy of fate. But admitting he was not seriously determined to do so, the event proved that he had no occasion to resort to an expedient of so abominable a complexion to hasten the march, as the Spaniards allowed us to pass the river unmolested.—They no doubt over-rated our strength, whilst Miranda, in this instance, preferred acting on the defensive, as well from an apprehension of their superior force, as to prove the sincerity of his professions of *tender* regard towards the people of South America.

In the course of the morning before

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our march to the city of Coro, about twenty-five or thirty Indians were captured. They were, as is customary in this country, armed with bows and arrows. They preferred joining our standard to being kept as prisoners. As we entered the city they formed part of the advanced guard; but the moment the firing took place, they fled precipitately, leaving their bows and arrows on the ground. It has been reported, that when they saw our men firing at each other, they supposed it was through animosity; and observed, that if Miranda's men fired at each other, they thought their turn would soon come; and therefore, they had better seek safety in flight. Whatever might have been the motive which drove them off, they took good care never to make their appearance afterwards.

It is a satisfaction to reflect, that the property of the inhabitants of La Vela de Coro and the city was respected amidst all our wants; except instances of rapacity in individuals, of a description always to be found in an assemblage of men under arms, and the necessaries taken for our subsistence.

The property found in the king's stores being considered as belonging to the free people of South America, was taken in charge for their benefit, by order of the Commander in chief. The whole value of this did not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, which is to be divided among the troops.*— What provisions we found in the deserted houses, stores, and gardens of the Spaniards, our hunger obliged us to apply to our own use; had they chosen to stay, it would have been our General's policy to pay in proportion to his ability for what we wanted. I presume, their persons and property would have been inviolate, at least, so far as they had discovered a willingness to be free, and to take our visit in good part. Though we were thus scrupulous in this respect, we probably shall not have the imputation of forbearance. It is said, no doubt with truth, that, in several instances, those inhabitants, who first came into the town after our evacuation, plundered the houses and stores of those who had not yet returned, and gave out that we were the robbers.— Our care in this respect affords almost the only consoling reflection, to be gleaned from a review of our works on the Spanish Main.— As I before observed, nearly all the inhabitants, rich and poor, male and female, the sick and the old, as well as the healthy and young, had disappeared, having fled to other places, and to the woods. What a horrid panic must have seized these inoffensive people, to have driven them to measures so extreme; and what a scene of distress must their flight have exhibited. It was not, however, in all cases, their own terror that prompted them to quit their homes; but many, who would rather have encountered infidels than become the companions of wild beasts, were coerced to depart by the Spanish government. The Governor drove the multitude out before him like cattle, and would listen to no entreaties from those who desired to stay. Many, doubtless, thought they might as well perish by the sword as famine; and that they stood at least as good a chance from the clemency of the invaders, as was offered by a retreat into the forests. My heart is wrung to think of the domestic misery that must have been occasioned by this detestable business. Some of it I saw, and heard of more; and have no doubt there existed hundreds of instances of extreme suffering, which we could not know. One morning whilst we were at Coro, a young officer informed me, he had acciden-

* It consisted chiefly of coarse linens, and furnished one shirt and a pair of pantaloons to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier.

cidentally seen a sick and helpless old man, who was near dying from want, having had nothing to eat for the last two days. I proposed to take him some of our provisions before we dined. We accordingly proceeded to his apartment with such sustenance and refreshments as we had. At this unexpected relief, his gratitude and joy were more than he could express. He uttered short thanks in Spanish, for he could speak no English; but his face said a thousand grateful things that no language could convey. By a gentleman who accompanied us, who understood Spanish, we learned that the old man's family and servant had left him, taking with them all the provisions in the house, the moment that the firing of our cannon at La Vela was heard. He had been long confined by sickness, and was only strong enough to sit in bed; but not to reach his crucifix and prayer book, which were on the window board some paces from his bed side. In this situation he must have expired had we not come to his relief. Before our departure from Coro, he and other suffering inhabitants whom we knew, were supplied as far as in our power with a stock of provisions, to serve them till their *affrighted* friends returned.

Upon taking my departure from the Main, it is due to gratitude, that I mention the affecting kindness of a Roman priest at Coro, to our sick and wounded. He discovered a most amiable solicitude, both for the comfort of their bodies, and the future welfare of their souls. Towards Colonel Kirkland, for whose life we entertained serious apprehensions, he exercised the benevolence of a Christian, and the tenderness of a father. He provided for him not only a comfortable but elegant apartment, with several attendants, and every necessary which his situation required. He is held in the most grateful remembrance by that officer. When we considered that this good catholic must have regarded us as enemies to his religion, his king and country, and probably to mankind, his benevolence touched our feelings with peculiar force, and contributed to sharpen the regret we could not but feel at the terror and distress we occasioned.

Though we evacuated the place, it was not from any apprehension of danger to our persons. Whilst there we had several alarms; but none, I believe, more terrific than the following:—

On the day of our re-embarkation from La Vela, intelligence was announced at head-quarters, that a corps of Spanish cavalry was advancing against us. A detachment of infantry, with a piece of artillery, was put under march, with a view to prevent their entrance into the town. The Commander-in-chief soon followed; near the environs of the village he found the lieutenant halted, with a cluster of bushes in front. It was then raining in torrents. Miranda supposed this time and place proper for surprising the enemy, then believed to be advancing, by a well-directed fire from the ambush. The General, puffing and fuming as he approached, said, "why don't you fire, Lieutenant? why don't you fire, Sir?" "I see nothing to fire at, General;" replied the Lieutenant.—"Fire at those bushes, then, Sir," rejoined the General; "Fire, Sir, and let them know we have got guns!"—The officer blazed away according to order. What havock was made among the bushes we know not, as no return of the killed and wounded has ever been made. The truth is, the Spaniards never approached nearer than within three or four miles of the town and batteries; nor was there any appearance of their force at eleven o'clock the day after, when we weighed anchor, bound to Aruba.

Conversations of FREDERICK *of* PRUSSIA *and the Emperor* JOSEPH II.

(*Translated from Lettres et Pensees du Prince de Ligne.*)

BY an extraordinary chance, in 1770, the Emperor had an opportunity of indulging the personal admiration which he had conceived for the King of Prussia; and these two great sovereigns were on such good terms as to pay mutual visits. The Emperor allowed me to accompany him, and presented me to the King: it was at the camp of Neustadt in Moravia. I cannot remember if I had, or if I assumed, an embarrassed air; but I recollect well that the Emperor, who perceived it, said to the King, speaking of me: "He looks timid, which I never saw before; he will do better soon." He said this with grace and gaiety, and they went out from quarters, I think to the play. The King, on the way, left the Emperor an instant, and asked me, if my letter to Jean Jacques Rousseau, printed in the newspapers, was genuine. I answered: "Sire, I am not so celebrated, as that my name should be borrowed." It is well known that Horace Walpole borrowed that of the King, to write to Jean Jacques the famous letter, which contributed most to turn the head of that eloquent and extravagant man of genius.

As we left the play, the Emperor said to the King of Prussia, "There is *Noverre*, the famous composer of ballets. He has, I believe, been at Berlin." Hereupon Noverre made a handsome dancing-master's bow.—"Oh! I know him," said the King; "we saw him at Berlin; he was very droll; he mimicked every one, especially our opera dancers, and made us die of laughing." Noverre, who was not at all satisfied with this way of recollecting him, made another handsome reverence in the *third* position, hoping that the King would afford him an opportunity of a little revenge. "Your ballets are pretty," said the King; "your dancers have grace, but it is starched grace. You make them, I think, lift their shoulders and arms too high; for if you recollect, Mr Noverre, your first dancer at Berlin was not like that."—"Sire," said Noverre, "that was the reason why she was at Berlin."

One day that I spent some hours with the King, he said to me: "Do you know who taught me the little that I know: it was your old Marshall Traun; that was a man. You spoke of the French just now: are they making any progress?"—"They are capable of every thing in time of war, Sire," said I; "but during peace, their rulers wish them not to be what they are, and attempt to make them what they cannot be."—"How, disciplined? They were so in the time of Turenne."—"Oh, it is not that; they were not disciplined in the time of Vendome, and did not gain battles the less; but they wish them to be our apes and yours, which does not suit them."—"That is what I think; I have already said of their trainers, that they wish them to sing without knowing music."—"Oh! that is true; but only leave them their natural sounds; take advantage of their valour, their agility, and even of their faults; I believe their confusion might put the enemy into confusion.—"These French," said the King, "are a brave and amiable nation; it is impossible not to love them; but, my God! what have they made of their men of letters? what a difference of tone! Voltaire, for instance, had an excellent one; D'Alembert, whom I esteem in many respects, makes too much noise, and wishes to cut too great a figure in society; was it the men of letters who gave grace to the court of Louis XIV. or did they receive it from the number of agreeable persons who composed

sed it? That was the patriarch of Kings. Rather too much good was said of him during his life; but greatly too much ill after his death."—"A king of France, Sire, is always the patriarch of men of wit."—"There cannot be a worse lot; they are not worth the d—l, to govern. I would rather be patriarch of the Greeks, like my sister the Empress of Russia. She gains by it, and will gain more. That is a religion which comprehends so many different nations and countries: As for our poor Lutherans, they are so few, that I would not take the trouble to be their patriarch."

"Louis XIV," said he, "having more judgment than wit, sought rather the one than the other. He wished and found men of genius. You cannot say that Corneille, Bossuet, Racine, and Condé, were men of wit."—"There is every thing, Sire, in that country, and it really deserves to be happy. Your majesty, I am told, has said, that if you wished to make a fine dream, you would wish..."—"Yes, it is true, to be king of France."—"If Francis I. and Henry IV. had come into the world after your majesty, they would have said: to be king of Prussia."—"Tell me, I pray you, is there nobody now in France that one can quote."—I laughed: the King asked me why? I told him he made me think of the 'Russian at Paris' that charming little piece of Voltaire, and we repeated charming things from it, which made us both laugh.

Our conversation began commonly by some vague words upon any subject, but he found means to render it interesting; the common subjects of good and bad weather became at once sublime, and never did you hear from him any thing vulgar. He ennobled every thing; the examples of the Greeks, of the Romans, and of modern generals, soon changed whatever, with another, would have remained trivial, or common. "Did you ever see," he would say, "a rain like that of yesterday? Good catholics among you will say: This it is to have a man without religion among us; what have we to do with this cursed king, Lutheran at best? For I really believe that I am to blame for it. Your soldiers will say: Peace is made, and yet this devil of a man will still trouble us."—"Certainly, said I, if your majesty is the cause, you are very wicked. That is allowed only to Jupiter, who has always good reasons for every thing, and you would have done like him who, having made some perish by fire, wished to make the rest perish by water; but now at last the fire is at an end, which I never expected to escape."—"I ask your pardon for having tormented you so often; I am sorry for all humanity; but what a fine apprenticeship to war! I have committed faults enough to make all you young people better worth than myself. My God! how I love your grenadiers! how well they have defiled in my presence! If the god Mars wished a guard for his person, I would advise him to take them without hesitation."

Why cannot I recollect a hundred bright sayings that dropt from the King during this conversation, which lasted till dinner was announced.—The King sat down to table, and it was this day, I believe, that some one asked why M. de Laudon was not yet arrived; on which the King said: "That is not usual with him. Formerly he arrived often before me; allow him to have this place by me, for I like better to have him on my side, than opposite."

One day he bid me name to him the officers who were there, and to tell him those that had served under Marshall Traun: for, "in short, says he, as I think I have already told you, he is my master; he corrected me at school".—"Your Majesty was very ungrateful; you did not pay your lessons;

sons; to make it so, you should at least have let yourself be beat by him, which I do not think ever happened." —"I was not beat, because I never fought."—"Thus it is," said I, "that the greatest generals have often made war; we have only to look at the campaigns of 1674 and 1675, between Montecuculi and Turenne."—"There is no difference between Traun and the former; but how great, my God, between the latter and me." I shewed him the count d'Althan, who had been adjutant-general, and the count de Pellegrini. He asked me twice who and where they were, and said his sight was so short, that I must pardon him.—"And yet, Sire," said I, "at the war, you had it good, and if I recollect right, very extensive."—"It was not I," replied the King, "it was my glass."—I know not how the conversation changed; but it became so free, that seeing some one arrive to take a share, the King warned him to be on his guard, and that there was a danger in conversing with a man condemned to eternal fire by the Theologians. It appeared to me that he valued himself a little too much on his damnation, and boasted of it too often. Independent of the insincerity of these free-thinking gentlemen, who often fear the devil most heartily, there is bad taste in conversing thus; and it was with people of bad taste whom he kept about him, such as Jordans, d'Argens, Maupertuis, La Beaumelle, La Mettrie, L'Abbe de Prades, and some heavy sceptics of his academy, that he had got the habit of speaking ill of religion, Spinosism, &c. I made no answer whenever he spoke thus.

The King, from politeness, wore white, that he might not shew us the blue, which we had seen so much in the war; he had the air of being one of our army, and in the train of the Emperor. There was, I believe, in this visit, on both sides, a little personality, some distrust; perhaps an incipient asperity; which happens always, says Philip de Comines, in the interviews of Sovereigns. The King took a great deal of Spanish snuff; and as he was cleaning his dress as well as he could, he said to me: "I am not neat enough for you, Gentlemen; I am not worthy of carrying your colours." The air with which he said this, made me believe that he would dirty them again with gunpowder, when an opportunity should offer.

The King was sometimes too ceremonious; this tired the Emperor. I know not if it was to shew himself a disciplined Elector; but when the Emperor put his foot in the stirrup, the King took his horse by the bridle; and when the Emperor put his leg over the saddle, the King put his foot into the stirrup, and so in other things. The Emperor had an air of sincerity, in expressing much regard for him, as a young prince for an old king, and a young soldier for the greatest of generals. One confidential day they talked of policy together. "Every one, said the King, cannot have the same policy; it depends on situation, on circumstance, and on the power of states. What may suit me would not suit your majesty; I have sometimes risked a political lie."—"What is that?" said the Emperor, laughing.—"It is," replied the King, also very gaily, "to invent a piece of news, which I knew well would be found out to be false at the end of twenty-four hours; but no matter, before any one perceived it, it had produced its effect."

Sometimes there were appearances of cordiality between the two sovereigns. You saw that Frederick II. loved Joseph II., but that the preponderance of the empire, and the vicinity of Silesia to Bohemia, stifled the sentiment of the King for the Emperor.

Account

Account of the Constitution of the SWEDISH *Diet.*

[As this body is about to act a part of some importance on the political theatre, the following account of its constitution, from Catteau's "General View of Sweden, (London 1790,)" may not be uninteresting.]

IT may be here necessary to give an account of the present organisation of the diet. It is composed of the king and the four orders, the nobility, clergy, citizens and peasants. The nobility are divided into three classes, that of counts and barons, that of knights or ancient gentlemen, without titles, and that of esquires, *Sven*, comprehending all untitled gentlemen who have obtained letters of nobility since the reign of Charles XI. There are reckoned to be in Sweden 1300 noble families, which is a great number in a kingdom containing scarcely three millions of inhabitants. The eldest of each family sits in the diet, under the name of *caput familiæ*. The regulations drawn up by Gustavus Adolphus, and known under the title of *Regulations for the Hotel of the Nobility*, serve as a guide to this order during the sitting of the states. A marshal appointed by the King presides over their deliberations, and in his absence the oldest count.

The fourteen prelates of the kingdom, that is to say, the archbishop of Upsal and the thirteen bishops, have a right, by their offices, to assist at the diet, and each archdeaconry deputes one or two representatives, elected by a plurality of votes. Every beneficed clergyman whatever has a right of voting at these elections; but those generally chosen are archdeacons or rectors. The expences of these deputies are defrayed by their constituents. The archbishop of Upsal is speaker of the order, and failing him, the bishop of Linkœping.

The citizens are represented by the deputies of cities. Stockholm has ten; cities of the second class have two or three, and the rest send only one. It sometimes happens, that two small cities are represented by the same person, for the sake of economy, because the expences of the deputies must be defrayed by their constituents. To be qualified to vote, one must be a citizen, and twenty-four years of age: those who are elected must have also attained to the same age, and have been enrolled citizens three years.

Farmers who cultivate lands belonging to them and their descendants, as long as they fulfil their engagements with the crown, constitute, in the diet, the order of peasants. Sweden is the only country where the representatives of the body of labourers form a separate and distinct class in the national assembly. Many deliberations respecting the public interests may arise, and many objects may occur, which a peasant can neither be acquainted with nor appreciate; but there are many discussed also, which concern him in a peculiar manner, and for the explanation of which, his sentiments may be of the greatest utility. In discussions even which appear to be beyond his knowledge, he may catch some luminous points of view, if the subject be presented to him in a proper light, without any false colouring. Plain good sense and natural logic judge often as soundly, as the mind cultivated by application and study. Each bailliwick appoints a deputy, and defrays his expences. The order of the peasants, and that of the citizens, have a speaker named by the King, who also appoints a secretary to the peasants: his office is a civil employment, and he has always a great deal of influence. The army may be represented in the states when summoned to attend by letters of convocation; the colonels of the different regiments,

and

and a certain number of commisioned officers, are its deputies. There are in Sweden several proprietors of land, mines, and forges, who belong to none of the four orders of the kingdom: as this class of citizens did not exist when the states were organised, they are not at present represented.

The opening and closing of the diet exhibits a grand and beautiful spectacle. The king, in all the insignia of royal majesty, goes from the castle to the cathedral, followed by the states in procession, and divine service is performed as usual, except that the sermon is always preached by a bishop. From the cathedral his majesty repairs to a hall in the castle, destined for receiving the representatives of the nation; the assembly is then formed, and the monarch, seated on his throne, delivers a discourse, to which the marshal and the speakers return an answer. If there are any petitions to be laid before the states, they are read by the chancellor of the court. Every thing engages the attention of the spectator, in this august scene; but nothing strikes him so much as the part acted by the peasants. How delightful to see the labourer, in a simple and rustic dress, take his seat close to other citizens; approach the throne with confidence, and speak to his sovereign without fear, and without embarrassment!

When the states are assembled, they establish, by means of electors, chosen by a plurality of voices, different committees, charged with the preliminary discussion of such objects as are to be laid before them. These committees transmit to their constituents the result of their enquiries, which serve as a guide to the four orders in their decrees.

The nobility sit in their own hotel; the clergy in the vestry of the cathedral; the citizens in a hall of the town-house; and the peasants in another hall of the same building.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR Parkinson has discovered in several species of marble, which he treated with muriatic or nitric acid, membraneous substances, which hung from the marble in light, flocculent, elastic membranes. These marbles were of a species formed by tubipores, madrepores, and corallites. In Kilkenny marble, the structure of the madrepores, and other testaceous substances which enter into its composition, is beautifully conspicuous, from the ground of the marble in which they are imbedded being of a deep black. This circumstance, in Mr Parkinson's opinion, proves that two distinct lapidifying processes must have occurred in the formation of this marble; and that its coraline or testaceous part had acquired a strong concretion previous to its being imbedded in the including mass of calcareous matter. A specimen of this marble, which Mr Parkinson examined, in conformity with this opinion, exhibited no membranes when treated with diluted muriatic acid; but a black matter was deposited during the solution of the marble, which being dried and projected on melted nitre, immediately deflagrated; which circumstance shews the curious fact, that charcoal in substance entered into the composition of this marble. Mr Parkinson supposes, that it must have been animal charcoal, from shells and corallines being visible in the marble; but this does not prove the absence of vegetable coal; nor is it, indeed, easy to determine the nature of the coaly substance, since we know that vegetable coal, lying in contact with animal substances, acquires all the characters of animal coal sufficiently to be mistaken for it. The composition of calcareous cements may derive improvement from these discoveries of the

real

real state, in which the component parts of marbles and limestones exist in them.

Dr William Richardson has called the attention of the public to the valuable qualities of the fiorin grass, which have long been known to the common farmers of Ireland, but have hitherto escaped the notice of scientific agriculturists. This grass is indigenous in Ireland, and is found in the greatest abundance, naturally, in the morasses and mountains, because on rich soil, the other grasses contend with it to advantage, but are not hardy enough to endure the wet and cold, in which the fiorin grass thrives. It sends out long white strings, after the manner of the strawberry; these bud at the points, and produce green shoots, which soon form a sod completely impenetrable to weeds and every other species of grass. Some experiments made by Dr Richardson, prove that cold sour bottoms may at a small expence be converted into the most valuable pasture or meadow, by the fiorin grass. On a thin dry soil also, it thrives as well as on a wet one: it grows spontaneously very far up the bleakest and wettest mountains of Ireland, and this is perhaps the most important fact relating to it. This property must certainly render it peculiarly applicable to the improvement of vast tracts of thin, elevated soil, in the west of England, which are at present little more productive than the deserts of Africa. The extensive forest of Dartmoor is mostly of this description, and great part of Exmoor is nearly in the same state. There are also many other tracts of land in England, where it would be found beneficial; but in Scotland, of which so large a portion consists of land of the above nature, the introduction of the fiorin grass seems to promise more proportional advantages, than in any other division of the United Kingdom. It appears rather extraordinary that the fiorin grass should not be known in England; at least no mention is made of it by any English agricultural writer; but Dr Richardson thinks it highly probable, that it is the same grass which has been so much admired in the celebrated Orcheston meadow, near Salisbury, which was first noticed by Ray, who says its shoots were twenty-four feet long, and which so many botanists have visited without making any attempt to cultivate it.

Mr W. Weldon has analized the water of a mineral spring, two miles to the south of Dudley, in Worcestershire, which has been famous from time immemorial, in the surrounding country, for its efficacy in various scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. In scrofula, in particular, it has been considered an almost infallible remedy.—The spring flows into a well, about thirty-six feet in depth, and 7½ in diameter. The bottom is a ferruginous, argillaceous sandstone, through which is perforated a hole, whence the water issues and rises to about four feet from the surface. The sides of the well near the top, are covered with a yellowish ochrey substance. When the water is fresh taken up, it is perfectly transparent and colourless. It is little refractive of light, nor can it be said to sparkle; but after standing for a short time, numerous small bubbles of air are seen adhering to the bottom and sides of the glass. After a time, it becomes rather turbid, and at length a pale ochreous precipitate falls down, leaving the water transparent. In large quantity, the water smells of sulphuretted hidrogen; but if half a pint, or less, be examined, the odour is scarcely perceptible. The taste very much resembles sea-water. From a wine-gallon, or 231 cubic inches, were obtained:

Of muriate of soda - -	488.
——————lime - -	311.
——————magnesia and alumina	145.
——————iron - -	26.

Of

Of carbonate of iron	- -	9.
Of silica	- -	.75
Of earthy carbonates about	-	45.
Of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hidrogen, the latter in small proportion	cub. in.	23.735
Of azote	- -	12.

Mr W. Cook, of Birmingham, has published some ingenious observations on the benefits that would result from the employment of an indigenous material, as a substitute for mahogany and other costly woods, used for furniture and the finishing of houses.—The substitute which he proposes is iron. In bedsteads, for instance, the posts, as well as the frame, might be cast hollow; the former might be beautifully wreathed with flowers, festoons, or clusters of fruit, or embossed with numberless fanciful ornaments, which the workman might touch up with his graver and chisel, to clear them from the sand, and to make them sharp and neat before they go to the finisher. The painter might colour them, so as to give them a more handsome and elegant appearance, than it is possible to give to carved wood. This would furnish employment to numberless hands, and afford ample scope for ingenuity. Chests of drawers, bookcases and bureaus, might all be made of sheet iron. Such furniture would be made at a considerably less price, than articles of mahogany, it would not be heavier than wood; it would be more beautiful, and exclusive of the convenience for removal, as it might easily be taken to pieces, and all the parts screwed up again without injury, it would afford a great security against fire.

The sheep lately sent over from Spain, as a present to his Majesty, are of the flock of Paular, one of the finest in point of pile, and esteemed also above all others, for the beauty of the carcase. The fleeces of these sheep, as well as those of the flocks of Negrete and Escurial, were formerly withheld from exportation, and retained for the royal manufactory of Guadalaxara. The flock or cavana of Paular, consisted of 36,000 sheep.—It originally belonged to the rich Carthusian monastery, of that name, near Segovia. Soon after the Prince of the Peace rose into power, he purchased the flock of the monks, with the land belonging to it, both in Estremadura and Leon. Accordingly, all the sheep are marked with a large M. the mark of Don Manuel. The sheep sent to England, were selected from eight subdivisions, in order to choose young, well-shaped, and fine-woolled animals. The total number embarked, was 2,214. Of these, 214 were presented by the Spaniards to some of his majesty's ministers, and 427 died on the journey, either at sea, or on the way from Portsmouth to Kew. His Majesty was pleased to take upon himself the whole of the loss, which reduced the royal flock to 1573, and several more have since died. The ewes were full of lamb when they embarked; several of them cast their lambs when the weather was bad at sea, and are in consequence so weak, that it is feared more will die, notwithstanding the great care that is taken of them. A few have died of the rot. This disease must have been contracted, by halting on some swampy district in their journey from the mountains, to the sea at Gijon, where they were embarked, as one died of it at Portsmouth. There is every reason, however, to hope, that this distemper will not spread, as the land, on which they are now kept, has never been subject to its ravages, being of a light and sandy nature.

M. Delhy, a chemist of Amsterdam, has discovered a composition which he conceived, from its superior strength, would supersede the use of gun-powder. While lately employed, how-

however, in some experiments, a large paper exploded, and tore off his left arm, also most of the fingers of his right hand, and otherwise wounded him so severely that his life is despaired of.

M. Pully, a Neapolitan chemist, has recently analized the celebrated Dr James's powder, and from his experiments on 29 grs. he states that he has found it to be composed of

	parts.
Oxide of antimony, at a maximum of oxidation	7.
Phosphate of lime - -	4.
Sulphate of potash - -	4.5
Free pot-ash, holding oxide of antimony at a minimum	3.5
	19.

To recompose this powder, it is necessary, according to M. Pully, to take

Sulphuret of antimony -	4.
Calcined phosphate of lime -	9.
Nitrate of pot-ash -	8.

These being powdered, mixed, and triturated together, are put into a crucible, which is to be covered, and exposed to a strong heat. During this operation, the oxigen of the nitric acid, attacking the sulphur of the antimonial sulphuret, converts it into sulphuric acid, which unites with a portion of the pot-ash, and forms sulphate of pot-ash. The remainder of the free pot-ash retains some antimony oxided to a minimum. The white powder is the same that is sold by the name of Dr James's. M. Pully asserts, that he has analized his powder to compare it with the other, and has found it to contain the same principles, and in the same proportions.

Mr Sheldrake has invented an article of female dress, which he calls the Invisible Grecian Zone, for preserving the shapes of children or young persons who are approaching to maturity.

General Prognosticks of the WEATHER.

"The sov'reign of the heavens hath set on high
"The moon, to mark the changes in the sky."

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Take the liberty of handing to you some observations which I found in an anonymous work published in 1701, relative to the general prognosticks of the weather, and stated to have been "formed on twenty years experience." Some of your correspondents, curious on this subject, may feel pleasure in investigating it; and perhaps may take the trouble of submitting to your readers the result of their observatory. Much has been written on this branch, but as I am impressed with the belief that more is known to people resident in the country, and particularly to those who follow a sea-faring life, I shall feel gratified by your Magazine for information from those who may have it in their power to supply it, and I am, &c.

Edinburgh, 20th May 1809. TIMON.

1. You may give a probable guess at the weather all the year, by the prime days of every change of the *moon*, viz. if the moon change on *Sunday*, that is the prime day, and from thence the weather will be generally fair till next exchange, &c. and may be exprest thus:

Sunday-prime, dry weather.
Monday-prime, wet weather
Tuesday-prime, cold and windy.
Wednesday-prime, marvellous weather.
Thursday prime, fair and clear.
Friday-prime, fair and foul.
Saturday-prime, rainy.

2 Great store of snow and water in winter, foretell the spring and summer following will be generally fair.

3.

3. As the weather is on the third day after every new and full moon, such, for the most part, will it be for ten days next after.

4. Look where the sun is the first hour of every quarter of the moon, viz. E. W. N. or S. and there the wind will be for the greatest part of that quarter.

Scottish Review.

A Tract, chiefly relative to Monastic Antiquities; with some account of a recent search for the remains of the Scottish kings interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. By John Graham Dalyell Esq. 8vo. 9s.

MR Dalyell is already known to the public for his intimate acquaintance with Scottish history and antiquities, and as the editor of several works which tend to throw light upon these subjects. The present tract contains a good deal of curious information: it is not, however, merely for the sake of this information itself, that Mr Dalyell has drawn it up, but chiefly with the view of directing the attention of enquirers to a new source of authentic intelligence. This source, which Mr Dalyell considers as by far the most copious and valuable of any, is drawn from ancient manuscripts.—He complains, however, that it has hitherto been very much neglected; and that writers have preferred the easier task of copying their predecessors, to the labour of searching for new materials, however valuable. Many causes indeed concur to render this last undertaking difficult and repulsive. These manuscripts are scattered in diverse places, and often of difficult access; they are written in an unusual character, with innumerable contractions, and ambiguous expressions.—These obstacles prove too much for the patience of a majority of antiquaries. Mr Dalyell, however, with the view of exciting their activity by a display of the treasures contained in this neglected mine, has given an analysis of one, in the Advocates Library, in which collection there are many others of equal value, and easily accessible.

This MS. is the Chartulary of the Abbey of Dunfermline, the most celebrated religious house in Scotland, and anciently the residence of the Scottish Kings. Its foundation is usually ascribed to Malcolm III. who died in 1093, and was interred within its precincts; certain it is, that it existed in the eleventh century. It flourished in great splendour for several centuries, till the period of the English wars, when it suffered considerably, and at the time of the reformation, shared the fate of similar edifices, and was reduced to a state of ruin.

The account of the chartulary is preceded by a detail of some circumstances, which have at least a local relation to it. This abbey was long the place of sepulture for the Scottish kings, and hence it became an object of curiosity to examine whether it yet contained any remains of them.—The result of this examination we shall give in Mr Dalyell's own words:

> In what is now denominated the Psalter Churchyard, a space which formerly constituted the floor of the eastern part of the abbey, are six flat stones, of large dimensions, all adjoining, and disposed in two parallel rows. Under these, according to history, and also tradition, the bodies of as many kings were deposited: here, likewise, the great altar is supposed to have stood, being close to the place of interment.—But notwithstanding positive assurances of such facts, which to a certain extent are confirmed by the chartulary, as will afterwards be observed, they have sometimes been called in question; on which account it was lately considered peculiarly interesting, to ascertain whether any relics of the tombs or repositories of the royal remains, might still be

be extant. Therefore, having previously obtained the acquiescence of those who could have opposed the research, the middle stone of the west row, being the largest, was removed early on the morning of the 28th of July 1807. An early hour was preferred, on purpose to prevent interruption; for the walls surrounding the Psalter churchyard were insufficient to guard against the intrusive curiosity naturally expected on the occasion.

The earth immediately below the surface, and even to the depth of two or three feet, had the appearance of having been dug before, though perhaps at a remote period, and nothing whatever was found among it, excepting a few human bones, brittle and rotten. Under this, however, about four or five feet from the surface, a coffin, rudely built of small irregular pieces of sand-stone, along with a scanty portion of lime, and covered in the same manner with similar materials, was found, containing the skeleton of a full-grown person, pretty entire. Its position was not directly below the large stone, but one half of the length further west. It lay among soft humid clay, completely filling the coffin, from which the bones had imbibed so much moisture, that, on lifting a broken one, the water poured from the lower end as on squeezing a sponge. The head, or upper part of the coffin, towards the west, was contracted into narrow compass, just admitting the skull, which was quite fresh, and the teeth sound.

This coffin had certainly never been opened, and I am inclined to ascribe its structure to a more ancient date than the decease of the kings whose bodies are said to be deposited in the abbey; for I do not conceive that any of them are contained in it.—All the bones were returned to their original situation, and the pieces composing the top of the coffin put over them.

The morning, by this time, being far advanced, the whole excavation was filled up, and the covering replaced; which operation, as well as removing it, was a matter of considerable difficulty, as it is above nine feet long, more than one half as broad, and several inches thick.

I have since been informed, that some time afterwards, when the rain had washed among the rubbish where the earth was thrown out, a leaden plate was found, with a lion engraved on it, surrounded by *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Elgin. P. 2.

Mr D. is of opinion that this search ought to be carried to a considerable farther extent. Inscriptions and other remains of antiquity might then be found, tending to throw light on the history of Scotland. He is not of opinion, however, that the tombs, which were the original objects of the search, are now to be found; he conceives them to have been destroyed in the general wreck of the abbey.

Mr D. now proceeds to the Chartulary, of which he gives the following description:

The chartulary of Dunfermline is a folio volume, consisting of 169 leaves of vellum, wrote in an infinite variety of hands, from the middle of the thirteenth down to the middle of the sixteenth century. It contains above 600 deeds, of different descriptions, all arranged in the most irregular manner, of which towards 160 have been engrossed about the year 1250, or soon afterwards.—These constitute the oldest part of the chartulary. They are written in a strong distinct character, abounding with contractions, as may be observed in the specimen prefixed: the ink is black, and still retains its shining quality. The rubrics, or titles of the charters, are in red, and there are some letters illuminated.

The first transcriber's design seems to have been dividing this record into three principal parts, by classing together the royal grants, those of dignitaries of the church, and those of subjects. But other transcribers have altogether disregarded the intended order, and included later charters among the more ancient ones, merely from finding a vacant space; whence the chartulary exhibits a rude and uncouth appearance, though it is in general in an entire condition. It begins with the form of an appointment of a justiciar, to hold courts, and administer the laws within the territories of the abbey, which is written in a hand of the

sixteenth century; and terminates with an obligation by the abbot, to prevent the inhabitants of Kirkaldy from buildind wind, water, or "hors milnis" within a certain district, dated 17 April 1557. P. S.

The chartulary appears to have been begun in 1427; the first charter copied into it is by David I. who died 1153. There are frequent repetitions, as the monks were particularly careful to obtain the ratification of their donations from every successive king, as well as confirmation from the Popes. To every grant they were careful to procure the attestation of respectable witnesses, who, in earlier times, were sometimes women. Two countesses of Athol, and one Queen of Scotland, are found appearing in this capacity at different times.

The privileges and gifts bestowed on the abbey, form of course an important article in such a document.—Every thing employed for their use was freed from duty; the men belonging to it were exempted from labouring at all public works, which were then performed by compulsory service. Besides the lands which it possessed in property, it held the superiority of many others, for which homage was paid to it. Any man on the territotories of the abbey, who committed a crime, could be repledged from the supreme criminal courts, and brought before that of the abbot. Even these trials, however, seem to have been conducted by jury. One donation, for which they at least apply, seems of a very singular nature. We shall give it in Mr D's words.

> About the year 1231, the abbot and monks signified to the Pope that there had formerly been thirty, but, in future, there were to be fifty; but the *revenues* of the monastery being insufficient for the expence of receiving strangers, visitors, and the poor, they had been obliged to *contract debts*; therefore they besought the *patronage of vacant churches*, that the abbey might not suffer from inability to support divine worship, and *discharge the duties of hospitality*, fol. 75. P. 13.

How could the patronage of vacant churches improve their revenues, or enable them to discharge the duties of hospitality? Is it possible that church livings were thus publicly and avowedly the subject of sale?—We think this deserves to be enquired into.

One of the chief circumstances which raised this abbey to distinction, was its having for its tutelary saint Margaret, Queen of Scotland, who died 1203. That lady, in consequence of the miracles atchieved by her bones and relics, being considered as fully entitled to the character of Saint, a petition to that effect was transmitted to the Pope, with a statement of her claims. The Pontiff, however, shews a singular and amusing scrupulosity as to the evidence of these wonders. In 1245, he issued a bull to the bishops of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, "commanding them to make strict enquiry into her life, merits, and miracles, to reduce what was proved to writing, attested by their seals, and to transmit it by a trusty messenger." An attestation of the most ample kind was immediately sent; but the Pope, still unsatisfied, sent over a demand for new evidence. Evidence, however, was at last poured in so copiously, accompanied perhaps by arguguments still more weighty, as quieted the scruples of his Holiness, and induced him to grant the canonization required.

Mr Dalyell has collected some interesting particulars relating to the ancient condition of the labouring poor, who were generally bondmen.

> Among the most interesting facts preserved by the chartulary are those which illustrate the state of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland. From various passages, it is evident, that if the lower orders of peasantry were not actual slaves, they were but one degree removed from bond-

bondage. A man and his whole posterity could be gifted by one to another like so many beasts of burden. There is a charter with the specific title *de Servis*; and this contains a donation, by the King, of Gillandream Macsuthen and his children, in perpetuam elemosinam, to the monks, about the years 1171-1178, fol. 13. David gives Ragewin, Gillepatric and Uchill for ever to the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, "as my own men," fol. 7.

The master, it appears, was entitled to any acquisition the slave or bondman might make, and to the property he enjoyed. David grants that the abbot and monks shall have "omnes homines, cum "omni pecunia eorum (wherever they "may be,) that were on the lands on "that day when they were offered up "and given to the church of the Holy "Trinity." It is certain that such persons could not change their residence, that they were bound to remain on the lands. A charter by David, is entitled *de fugitivis qui vocantur Cumberlachi*, and there is also one by William, *de fugitivis qui vocantur Cumerlaches*. Whether these were a particular description of bondmen, or acquired that appellation from being fugitives, or whether it was the surname of a distinct family of bondmen, if surnames were then generally known, I shall not presume to decide. In the latter charter they are denominated *Cumerbas* and *Cumerlachos*. In the former, the king commands the restoration of all cumerlachi to the church of the Holy Trinity, "and all the slaves (servi) "which my father, and mother, and brothers have given to it; and the cu"merlache, from the time of king Edgar until now, with all their money." fol. 7. There are, besides, various other writings concerning fugitives. It is not easily ascertained whether the homines nativi, servi, ligii homines, were the same at such an early period, or what was the difference characterizing them. In the year 1275, lands are resigned into the king's hands, "cum om"nibus hominibus et cotariis eodem die "in eadem terra manentibus, et cum "tota posteritate eorum, in perpetu"um;" and the king, by the next charter, dispones these lands to the abbey, "cum omnibus ligiis hominibus ad dic"tam terram pertinentibus," fol. 17.—Lands are frequently conveyed cum nativis, in the thirteenth and fourteenth century. In the year 1278, Sir Ranulph de Stratheehyn resigns the lands of Beeth Waldef into the king's hands, "cum omnibus hominibus et cotariis," fol. 17.

The right of property in such bondmen could equally be the subject of legal trial as that in an animal, in a house, or an estate. There is a memorandum entered in the chartulary, that, on the 12 of May 1340, a jury was empanneled on a question of this nature, before the Sheriff of Fife, in the churchyard of Crail. . . . . "Transiit hæc assisa, inter "venerabilem patrem Alexandrum, Dei "gratia Abbatem de Dunfermline, et "Duncanum tunc Comitem de Fiff, su"per Alano quondam filio Constantini "et duobus filiis, vid. Ricardo et Ala"no, qui se dicebant homines predicti "Comitis: sed per fidelem assisam, fide"dignorum et nobilium, eodem die facti "erant homines ligii predicti domini ab"batis," fol. 98.

As bondage was thus transmitted by inheritance, it was important to preserve the lineage of the bondmen; several singular instances of which are found in the chartulary. These are genealogies, written in a hand approaching to the earlier part of the fourteenth century. It is difficult to read them both on account of their numerous contractions, and from the injury which the chartulary has there sustained. P. 40.

One remarkable circumstance attendant on these genealogies, is the apparent alteration of the surname in the course of succession: at least, it is not clear that the surname of the ancestor was retained by his posterity.

With regard to the obligations of the monastery towards its own bondmen, there is some elucidation contained in the verdict of a jury, as early as the year 1320. This jury, which consisted of eight persons, sat in the chapel of Logyn, on a question between the abbey and the men of Tweddale belonging to it. The latter, in the first place, demand that the abbot shall appoint a bailie of their own race, who shall repledge them to the court of the monastery; to which it is answered, by the jury, that such a bailie should be given to them, not only from feudal right, but from use and wont. Secondly, they require, that if any of their race shall be verging on want,

want, or disabled by old age, that they be maintained by the monastery; to which the jury reply, on their oath, that the monastery is not bound to do so from strict law *, but from regard, as they are men belonging to it. Thirdly, if one of their race shall slay a man, or commit any other crime, for which he may be reduced to seek the immunity of the church, and shall retire to the monastery of Dunfermline for safety, that so long as he remains there, he shall be defended from the property of the abbey; to which the jury answer, that, as the monastery would do so to a stranger, much more must it be done to their own man. Fourthly, they demand, that if any one of their race commits homicide, and pays a composition for it, the abbot and monks shall contribute twelve merks to discharge the composition.—But on this, the jury declare, "that they never heard of such a thing in all their lives," fol. 3. P. 46.

The abbots of Dunfermline, it appears, were not sparing of the right of excommunication, which they found a convenient instrument for protecting and extending their property. The following gives a curious account of a transaction of this nature:

Memorandum, that in the year of God 1342, on Wednesday before the feast of St Bartholomew the Apostle, Alexander, by the grace of God, abbot of Dunfermline, went down to the south side of the Queensferry, at request of James de Dundas, concerning an amicable termination of a dispute that had arose between him and the abbot, on account of his molesting the abbot's men and boats landing at two rocks within the flowing of the tide, as they were wont to do. However, James de Dundas had alleged these rocks to be his property; though the abbot, his predecessors, and the monastery, had quietly and peaceably enjoyed the right of landing there beyond the memory of man; and on this had a charter from king David their founder and first patron, as also the confirmations of various kings, his successors, and several Popes, as the abbot then exhibited, in presence of the subscribers, namely, Magister Johannis de Gaytmilk, Alanus de Liberton, Michaelis Squier, Radulphus Clericus, Johannis de Herth, Alanus Dispenser, Ricardus filius Willielmi Scrimsour, Robertus Young, Johannis filius Henry, Johannis de Lochilde, Radulphus Gourley, and many others, inhabitants of the Ferry. James de Dundas had, on account of his molestation, incurred the general sentence of excommunication contained in the confirmations of the popes, which he had during some time obdurately resisted, until, on the before mentioned day, he humbly supplicated the abbot, sitting along with some of his council on these rocks, as being in possession of them, that he would absolve him from the sentence of excommunication, and he should abstain from molesting the men and boats in future.—The abbot yielding to this humble supplication, absolved him from the sentence of excommunication, as far as lay in his power, on finding security to abstain from the like molestation; but, were it ever repeated, he should immediately again incur the same censure, fol. 118. P. 56.

Mr D. collects also some facts with regard to prices.

Among the more inconsiderable facts that the chartulary may tend to illustrate, is the relative value of money, and the price of provisions: likewise the advance on other commodities in 1409, which is distinctly specified. The period is not exactly known, when, as already mentioned, an ox of two years old was estimated at four shillings. In 1507, the wages of a joiner were 20 merks, a chalder of meal, and 3 bolls of malt yearly; for which Symon Karnour binds himself to the monastery for life. P. 61.

Upon the whole, if we may judge from this specimen, it would appear, that much valuable information may be drawn from the source indicated by Mr Dalyell; and if, as we have been informed, a catalogue has been preparing, of the MSS. in the Advocates Library, it will soon be rendered more accessible than formerly.

H.

* Ex debito.

II. Exercises in Religious Knowledge; for the instruction of young persons. By Mrs Elizabeth Hamilton.—12mo. 2s.

A Very great difficulty attends the communicating religious instructions to young persons.—"Parents and teachers," observes Mrs Hamilton, "sometimes flatter themselves with having thus stored the minds of children, when, in reality, it is the power of memory alone that has received any benefit from their exertions."—The work before us seems admirably calculated, by exercising the judgement, to prevent the miserable effects which every one must have perceived to flow from the system commonly pursued in this country, in instructing the young in the principles of christianity. Mrs H. speaks of being "thoroughly grounded" in the church catechisms; we fear that such grounding is too generally nothing more than a mere matter of rote, and we would recommend this work to the attentive perusal of every one engaged in the education of youth, on which they will find the doctrines and precepts of the gospel explained in a way peculiarly plain and perspicuous.

K.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

AN Inquiry into the Practical Merits of the System for the Government of India, under the superintendance of the Board of Controul. By the Earl of Lauderdale. 8vo. pp. 360. 7s. 6d.

An Address to the Landed Interest of Scotland, on the subject of Distillation. By a Scotch farmer. 8vo. pp. 201. 5s.

Sermons, by James Finlayson, D.D. F.R.S.E. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A General Narrative of Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, according to the most authentic accounts, ancient and modern, will speedily be published, in three volumes, 8vo.

Mr James Wardrop, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, will speedily publish, in 8vo. Observations on the Fungus Hœmatodes, or Soft Cancer. This work contains the history and appearance, on dissection of the Fungus Hœmatodes, or Soft Cancer, in several of the most important organs of the body, illustrated by cases and plates.

Mr Thomas Brown, Surgeon, Musselburgh, has in the press, an Inquiry into the Antivariolous power of Vaccination.

Mr George Dyer, who, as many of our readers probably know, has been for some time engaged in preparing a work on public Libraries, has suspended the publication of that work, as he finds several years will be necessary to complete his researches. Mr Dyer is now preparing to publish an edition of his poetical works, in four volumes 12mo; in which, as friends of genius, we heartily wish he may meet with success.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE late interesting and eventful Campaigns in Spain and Portugal, are about to be illustrated in a series of Letters, by Dr Adam Neale, physician to the forces, and F.L.S. They will contain a full account of the operations of the British armies under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the day preceding the Battle of Vimiera, to the battle and embarkation at Corunna; with an interesting detail of the memorable retreat from Sahagun. The author, who sketches beautifully, will enrich the work with twelve Engravings, by Heath,

Heath, from drawings made on the spot, illustrative of the campaign.

Mr De Luc, is about to publish an Elementary Treatise on Geology, containing an examination of some modern geological systems, and particularly of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth.—This work is translated from the French manuscript of M. de Luc, by the Rev. Henry De la Fite, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, and will form an octavo volume.

The coloured Engravings, in imitation of the drawings by the Rev. W. Bredford, of the Costume, Character, and Country in Spain and Portugal, made during the campaigns 1808 and 1809, are in great forwardness.

Mr Galt, who has for some time been engaged in researches among the national records, is preparing a work illustrative of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, and those corruptions in the church which led to the Reformation, and the general change which at that period took place in the political system of Europe.

Mr Greig, of Chelsea, has announced a work on Astronomy, on a new plan, whereby that science is rendered simple and easy. The chief Constellations are to be exhibited (in a manner similar to geography) on separate maps, with their etymology, boundary, the stars to the 4th mag. introduced; and the declination, right ascension, culminating, &c. of the principal star in each specified, with remarks, &c.

Mr Thelwall is preparing for publication, an Essay on the Causes and Probable Consequences of the Decline of Popular Talent; addressed to the serious consideration of those classes of the community, the individuals of which may be expected to aspire to the distinctions of the senate and the bar, &c. The work will contain a full discussion of the principal *desiderata*, in the existing systems of liberal education, and critical delineations of the characters, talents, eloquence, and oratorical endowments of Messrs. Burke, Pitt, Fox, &c.

Mr Thelwall has also in the press a formal announcement (intended to be circulated through all the colleges, public institutions, and literary societies of the United Kingdom) of the Plan of his Institution for the Cure of Impediments, Cultivation of Oratory, and Preparation of Youth for the departments of active life; together with proposals for the further extention of the advantages of his system of instruction. This institution has now been established in Bedford Place, Russell Square, for upwards of three years; and during that time it was asserted, that no person with any species of impediment, defect, or foreign or provincial accent, has been under instruction, even for the shortest period, without receiving essential benefit; nor has any one persevered for any reasonable time in the plans of the institution, without attaining an effectual and radical cure.

Dr Clough, physician man-midwife to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, &c. will on Monday the 8th of May, at ten in the morning, commence his course of Lectures on Puerperal Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, at his house, No. 68, Berner's-street.

The Rev. Joseph Wilkinson is about to publish by subscription, Select Views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Scotland, exhibiting the most picturesque situations in these counties.

Dr Serny is about to publish a treatise on local inflammation, more particularly applicable to diseases of the eye, wherein an improvement in the treatment of those diseases is recommended, founded on numerous cases under the author's own care.

Mr Yorick Wilson, veterinary surgeon of Lemington, near Warwick, has in the press an improved practical treatise on Farriery, entitled the Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor. It is the result of his own experience in the various diseases of horses, and prescribes humane and rational methods of cure, without the assistance of a farrier. It likewise treats on breeding, training, purchasing, riding, management on a journey, in the stable, &c.

Mr Weston has translated one of the Imperial Poems of Kien Long, mentioned by Voltaire, in his Epistle to that Emperor, and found on a China Vase, in Mr W's Collection. An Engraving of the Vase will be prefixed to the work.

The Fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, will be published this month in two volumes.

Letters of Mrs Elizabeth Montagu, with

with some of the letters of her correspondents, will shortly be published by Matthew Montagu, Esq. M.P. her nephew and executor.

Dr Carey has in the press, and will speedily publish an Essay, and familiar introduction to English Prosody and Versification, on a novel but simple plan; besides descriptions and analyses of the different species of English verse, with preparatory exercises in scanning; it contains practical exercises in versification, progressively accommodated to the various capacities of youth, in the successive stages of scholastic education; the whole calculated to produce correctness of ear, and taste in reading or writing poetry.—For the convenience of teachers, a Key to the Exercises will be added. Dr Carey is also preparing for the press, an Easy Introduction to Latin Versification, on a nearly similar plan.

The Travels of Lycurgus, the son of Polydectes, into Greece, Crete, and Egypt, in Search of Knowledge, is printing.

The Rev. Thomas Gisborne has in the press, an octavo volume of Sermons, chiefly designed to illustrate Christian Morality.

Dr Edward Popham, of Chilton, Wiltshire, has nearly ready for publication, Remarks on various Texts of Scripture, in an octavo volume.

A Series of Letters on Canada, will shortly appear from the pen of a gentleman lately resident some years in that country.

A Commercial Magazine has now been published for some months, and promises to be useful to the trading world. It contains:

1. Original Communications on the Rise, Progress, and present State of Trade in general; including an Account of the Productions and Manufactures, and of the respective Exports and Imports from and to various parts of the World.—2. Historical Details on the Origin, Progress, and present State of the Commerce of Great Britain; comprising Particulars concerning the Nature, Produce, and Manufactures of each Country, together with Topographical Sketches of the principal Manufacturing Towns.—3. Accounts of the *Chartered Trading* Companies, of Great Britain, such as the Bank, East India Company, &c. &c. In alliance with the subject, will be detailed the Rise and Progress of *Corporations, the History of their Charters*; and their effects on the Towns that are under their power.—4. Communications on the *Free Trade* of Great Britain, and on new Channels for British Goods.—5. Natural History and Culture of those Articles which constitute the principal Objects of Trade, both Foreign and Domestic, Cotton, Tea, Sugar, Wool, Tin, Iron, Coal, &c.—6. *Legal Intelligence*; which not only exhibits a Summary of every new Law or Order in Council, relative to Trade, Taxes, Commerce, or Manufactures, but also concise Reports of all material Cases adjudged in the different Courts of Law, during the current month. Together with a short Statement of the Law of Debtor and Creditor, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Assignees, Bills of Exchange, Trustees, Constables, Overseers, Churchwardens, Executors, the Duties of Excisemen, Masters and Servants, Factor and Agent, Landlord and Tenant, Partners, Insurance and other legal Duties, which in any way affect the Merchant, Trader, or Manufacturer.—7. Hints and Cautions to Apprentices, Servants, and young Tradesmen, connected with their future Prosperity in Business; including Anecdotes and Biographical Sketches of Merchants, Traders, or Manufacturers, whom their industry and prudence have raised to wealth and eminence.—8. A Monthly Retrospect of Politics, so far as they have any influence on Commerce.—9. Analysis of new and valuable Books, published on Subjects relative to Commerce, Trade, or Manufactures.—10. Miscellaneous:—which Head contains Lists and Abstracts of all new Patents for the Improvement, or promoting the Security of Arts, Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce—The Prices Current—State of Markets—Exports and Imports—Lists of Bankrupts—Meetings of Creditors—Dividends, Dissolution of Partnership, &c. Together with Abstracts of the Regulations for the Excise and Customs, Calculations suited either to Wholesale or to Retail Trades, the most commodious time for making Shipments to different Countries to the most advantage, Hints and Instructions for the detection of Frauds in Trade, and on the impolicy and danger of illicit Trade, &c. &c.

Poetry.

EPITAPHS.

Continued from p. 206.

10. *In St. Leonard's, Foster-Lane.*

WHEN the bells be merely roung,
And the mass devoutly soung,
And the meat merely eaten,
Then shall Robert Trappis, his wiffs and his chyldren be forgotten.

11. *On a tomb-stone, at Green-Bay, adjoining the Apostles' Battery, Port Royal, Jamaica.*

DIEU SUR TOUT.

Here lies the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq. who departed this life, at Port-Royal, the 22d December 1736, aged eighty. He was born at Montpellier, in France, but left that country for his religion, and came to settle in this island, where he was swallowed up in the great earthquake, in the the year 1692, and by the providence of God, was by another shock thrown into the sea, and miraculously saved by swimming, until a boat took him up. He lived many years after, in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him, and much lamented at his death.

12. *On Queen Anne.*

March with his wind hath struck a cedar tall,
And weeping April mourns the cedar's fall,
And May intends no flowers her month shall bring,
Since she must lose the flower of all the spring;
Thus March's wind hath caused April showers,
And yet sad May must lose her flower of flowers.

13. *On Origen, said to be written by himself.*

Ille ego Origenes doctor verissimus olim,
Quem primum fidei gratia clara dedit.
Si mihi credere vis, libros tot millia scripsi,
Quot legio misses mittit in arma viros.
Nulla meos unquam tetegit blasphemia sensus,
Sed probus atque vigil, tutus ab hoste fui
Sola mihi casum Periarchon dicta dederunt.
His me conjectum undique tela premunt.

14. *On Sir Francis Vere.*

When *Vere* sought death, arm'd with his sword and shield,
Death was afraid to meet him in the field:
But when his weapons he had laid aside,
Death, like a coward, struck him, and he died.

15. *On Dr Caius, the founder of Caius college, Cambridge.*

Fui Caius.

16.

Prey for they sowlygs of *Michael Forlace*, and his wyf, and the worschypp of God and our lady, for theyr faders, and moders, wyth the sowlygs of all christen, of yowr cherite sey a *Pater Noster* and an *Ave Maria*.

Body. I, *Mary Pawson*, ly below sleeping.
Soul. I, *Mary Pawson*, sit above weaking.
Both. We hope to meet again, wyth glory clothed,
Then *Mary Pawson* for ever blessed.

17. *On Chancellor Sir John Maitland, of Lethington, by James* VI.

Thou, passenger, that spies with gazing eyes,
This trophie sad, of death's triumphant dart,
Consider, when this outward tomb thou sees,
How rare a man leaves here this earthly part;
His wisdom, and his uprightness of heart;
His piety; his practice of our state;
His quick engine, so verst in every art,
As equally that all were in debate.
Thus justly hath his death brought forth of late
An heavy grief to prince and subjects all,
That virtue love, and vice do bear at hate,
Though vitious man rejoices at his fall.
So for himself most happy did he die,
Though for his prince it most unhappy bee.

18. *On Shakespeare, in Westminster Abbey.*

GULIELMO SHAKESPEARE,
Anno post mortem, CXXIV.
Amor publicus posuit.

The cloud cap'd towers,
The gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples,
The great globe itself,
Yea, all that it inherits,
shall disolve;
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

19.

19. *Another.*

Renowned *Spencer*, lie a thought more nigh
To learned *Chaucer*; and rare *Beaumont* lie
A little nearer *Spencer*, to make room
For *Shakespeare*, in your threefold, fourfold tomb;
To lodge all four in one bed, make a shift
Until Dooms-day, for hardly will a fifth,
Betwixt this day and that, by fate be slain,
For whom your curtains may be drawn again.
If your precedency in death do bar
A fourth place in your sacred sepulchre,
Under this sacred marble of thy own,
Sleep, rare Tragedian, *Shakespeare!* sleep alone;
Thy unmolested peace, in an unshar'd cave,
Possess as land, not tenant of the grave;
That unto us and others, it may be
Honour hereafter to be laid by thee.

20. *In Westminster Abbey.*

To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, Esq, who died in 1718, aged forty-five, and of Charlotte his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, Esq. who inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 23d year of her age, 1739.

Thy reliques, Rowe! to this sad shrine we trust,
And near thy Shakespear place thy honour'd bust,
Oh! skilled next him, to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt passion more sincere;
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more disdained a slave!
Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest,
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!
And blest, that timely from our scene remov'd,
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.
To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,
The childless mother, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

21. *On Mr Parsons, Organist at Westminster.*

Death passing by, and hearing *Parsons* play,
Stood much amazed at his depth of skill,
And said, this artist must with me away,
(For death bereaves us of the better still.)
But let the quire, while he keeps time, sing on,
For *Parsons* rests, his service being done.

22. *In Westminster Abbey.*

Here lies Henry Purcel, Esq. who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be exceeded. *Obiit* 21. *die Novembris, Anno Ætatis suæ* 37, *Annoque Domini* 1695.

23. *In the church-yard of Kirk St. Ann, isle of Mann. By Sir W. Buck.*

To the memory of Daniel Tears, who died December the 9th, 1787, aged 110.

Here, friend, is little Daniel's tomb,
To Joseph's years he did arrive:
Sloth killing thousands in their bloom,
While labour kept poor Dan alive.
How strange, yet true, full seventy years,
Was his wife happy in her *Tears*.

24. *On Hugh Lumber, Husbandman. By Mr Somerville.*

In cottages and homely cells,
True piety neglected dwells;
Till call'd to heaven, her native seat,
Where the good man alone is great:
'Tis then his humble dust shall rise,
And view his judge with joyful eyes;—
While haughty tyrants shrink afraid,
And call the mountains to their aid.

25.

Tel que tu es, je fus.
Tel que je suis, tu seras.
Prépare-toi.

26.

Πάντα ποιῶν ἰδιώτης.

GLOTIANUS.

The following was transmitted to us by another ingenious correspondent:

To the Editor.

SIR,

As I perceive, by your insertion of some Epitaphs transmitted by Glotianus, that you have a *tooth* for a *morceau* of that sort, I subjoin the copy of one met with by Swinburne, at Zaragosa, or Sarragossa, during his travels in Spain, which may, perhaps, even extort a smile from those

——"who mock themselves, and scorn their spirits,
"That could be mov'd to smile at any thing."

I am, Sir, &c.

TIMON.

Epitaph in the tomb of the King of Spain's Precentor at Sarragossa.

"Here lies interred John Cabeça, Precentor of my Lord the King. When he is admitted to the choir of angels, whose society he will embellish, and where he will distinguish himself by his powers of song—God will say to the angels—'Cease, ye calves, and let me hear John Cabeça, Precentor of my Lord the King.'"

(To be continued.)

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

CHARGES AGAINST THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE House resolved into a Committee to inquire into the charges brought by Mr Wardle against the Duke of York, Mr Wharton in the chair.

The first charge which Mr Wardle endeavoured to substantiate was, that application had been made to a Mrs Clarke in 1805, at that time under the protection of the Duke of York, to expedite an exchange which Colonel Knight wanted to get completed, offering her L. 200; that she had stated the circumstance to the Commander in Chief, with the conveniency of the money to her; and that the exchange was in consequence immediately gazetted.

The examination of witnesses accordingly commenced, but not upon oath.

Dr Thynne was the first witness examined. He had attended Mrs Clarke in his professional capacity; and, at the request of an old friend, he was induced to apply to her to use her interest to expedite an exchange between Lieut.-Colonel Brook and Lieut.-Col. Knight, for which he was authorised to tell her she would receive 200l. The medium through which she was to effect this, though not expressed, was well known. In about a fortnight or three weeks Mrs Clarke sent the Gazette to his house, with a note, to say the exchange was accomplished; that she was going out of town in a day or two, and that the 200l. would be very convenient. When he first applied, Mrs Clarke talked much of difficulty, and of secrecy, and of the danger she incurred, if any thing she did was permitted to transpire. He understood the business would have been done in time. Mrs Clarke was only asked to expedite it. It was a fair thing, and would have gone regularly through the Office.

Mr Robert Knight was next called, and said, his brother, Lieut.-Col. Knight, had applied to the War Office in the regular way, to procure an exchange between him and Lieut.-Colonel Brook, and received the usual official answer, that whenever a proper successor could be found, there would be no objection to comply with his request. Some delay had taken place, of the cause of which he was ignorant.—He stated it to Dr Thynne, who recommended him to apply to Mrs Clarke; and he authorised him to do so, and to offer her 200l. to facilitate his brother's object. This 200l. was conveyed to Mrs Clarke by his servant, under a blank cover. Soon after the exchange had been gazetted, he called on Mrs Clarke to thank her for her exertions, and on that occasion she entreated that he would be secret with respect to the transaction, lest it should come to the Duke of York's ears.

Has Mr Knight seen Mrs Clarke within the last month? Yes.

How happened it that he saw her? She sent me a note, to which I made no reply. Ten days ago she sent me another note, upon which I called on her, and she asked me the name of the officer who had exchanged with my brother. She made a number of complaints of the ill treatment she had experienced from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had left her 2000l. in debt, and expressed her determination to expose him to the public, unless she could bring him to terms. I said that it was her affair, and that I trusted she would not produce me or my brother. Her reply was, "Good God! no, I have no such intention, you can have nothing to do with it."

Did she express her desire to conceal from the Duke of York that 200l. had been paid her, or what were her words? She requested that the whole business might be concealed from him.

Mrs Mary Anne Clarke was next called, and stated in substance,—that she resided in Gloucester place in 1805, *under the protection of the Duke of York*;—that Dr Thynne attended her at that time as her physician;—that he applied to her for an exchange between Lieutenant-Cols. Knight and Brooke, and offered her L. 200. to get dispatch;—that she spoke to the Commander in Chief on the subject, and told him she was to receive a compliment, but did not then mention the particular sum;—that the Duke asked her if she knew the parties, when she said she did not. When the exchange was gazetted, she sent a note to Dr Thynne, who sent her next morning a bank note for L. 200. with his compliments in writing;—that she showed the note the same day to the Duke, observing that the parties had kept their promise; and that she got one of the Duke's servants to get

charge

change of the note;—that it is very likely she might desire the transaction might be kept secret, but her reason was not lest it should come to the ears of the Duke:—that about six months ago, Mr Wardle mentioned this matter to her, and asked if it was true, to which she answered it was; that within this month he again attacked her about it; that she would have concealed it from him, and even denied it, had she thought she would have been brought before the House.

After speaking to the charge relative to the above exchange, the examination took another turn, and pointed more personally to the private conduct of the witness on different occasions Her answers were given with much pertness. The following are the questions of most interest.

Did you ever state you had any ground of complaint against his Royal Highness? My friends know I have.

Have you not stated, that if his Royal Highness did not comply with your demands, you would expose him? I told Mr Adam by letter, that if his Royal Highness did not fulfil his promises and those of Mr Adam, by paying me my annuity, which Mr Adam had guaranteed, I would expose his Royal Highness's letter which contained that promise.

Did you not say, if his Royal Highness did not come up to your terms, you would expose him? No, to no one whatever; nor is it willingly in me to do so now; I was very angry Perhaps Mr Adam will produce that letter. It was the worst I said or did on the occasion.

Did you ever say to Mr Robert Knight you would expose his Royal Highness? No; I did not.

Nor to that effect? I told him I was going to publish the correspondence, for the purpose of paying my creditors, which his Royal Highness refused to do He insisted I should plead my marriage, to evade the payment of my debts. About six weeks ago I received a message from Mr Adam to that purpose by a sort of a lawyer.

Are you a married woman? You have no reason to doubt it. Upon the question being repeated, she said, "I am a married woman."

How long are you married? I must refer you to Mr Adam; he has the certificate of my marriage.

Upon being told from the chair she must give direct answers to the questions, she said, "I am married fourteen or fifteen years."

Is your husband living or dead? I don't know.

Have you not sworn you were a widow? When I asked the Duke of York for 100l. he sent me word, if I should speak or write against him, he would put me in the pillory or the Bastile. On the Court Martial I said it was an unpleasant thing to say I was a married woman, when I was living with the Duke of York, I said I was a widow; this was out of Court, but it was put into the minutes of the Court Martial as if I had sworn it.

Who brought the message to you? It was a particular friend of the Duke of York: one Taylor, a shoemaker in Bond-Street.

By whom did you send your request? By my pen.

How did you send your letter? By that same *Ambassador of Morocco*.

Was it a verbal answer you received, or by letter? It was a verbal one; either in Taylor's own language, or the Duke's; I don't know which

What is your husband's name? Clarke.

What is his Christian name? Joseph, I believe.

Where were you married? At Pancras; Mr Adam can tell you.

The House frequently laughed at the answers given by the witness to several questions put to her; and she was again admonished from the Chair, and warned, that if she persisted in giving her answers in that pert manner, she would expose herself to the censure of the House.

Have you not said you were married at Berkhamstead? Yes; but merely in joke.

Did not you find Mr Adam believed you, and acted upon that information? He set a man to make inquiries on the subject; at least so the Duke told me. But neither Mr Adam nor any one else could say I acted improperly while I remained under the Duke's protection.

Did not you represent your husband as the nephew of Alderman Clarke? He told me he was.

Did you believe he was? Yes, I did.

Did you ever see Alderman Clarke? I never saw any of my husband's relations, but two, a brother and sister.

Do you now believe he was so related? I never inquired since I quitted him. He is nothing to me, nor I to him. I never saw him these three years, since he threatened to bring an action against the Duke of York.

What business was your husband of? He was of no business. His father was a builder.

Did you ever live in Tavistock Place? I did.

When did you go to live in Gloucester Place; I don't know. I was in Park Lane with the Duke before that.

Did you live anywhere else between leaving

leaving Tavistock Place and going to Park Lane? I don't know, the Duke knows. I might have gone to some of his houses.

When did you first become acquainted with the Duke? I must be excused if I do not mention it. Upon being pressed for an answer, she said, "I do not recollect."

Can you positively say you did not live in Tavistock Place before you knew the Duke? I do not consider that a fair question; I have a family of children, and a daughter grown up: I lived under the protection of the Duke there.

Were you under his protection when you first lived there? No, I was under the protection of my mother.

Did you not represent yourself as a widow?—No, never but at the Court-Martial. I thought I was saving my own character and that of his Royal Highness, as he was married also.

Did you not tell your tradesmen you were a widow? No, never.

Have you not threatened the Duke, that if he did not comply with the terms proposed, you would put his letters into hands who would make him pay your demand? What letters?

Have you not said you would put every thing on paper, and if the Duke did not comply, you would put it into hands who would publish it?—The gentleman is reciting from Mr Adam's letter, had he not better read it?

On the question being repeated, she said, I don't recollect what I said; but I beg the letter may be produced, and that will speak for the contents.

Are you in the habit of seeing Colonel Wardle?—Yes.

Have you had any conversation with Col. Wardle on this business, within these three days?—No.

Did Colonel Wardle acquaint you with the present transaction, and mention his intention of calling you as a witness?—I was first acquainted with the business he intended bringing forward, when I saw it in the newspapers. I was very angry, and even had some words with him, for the disrespectful mention he had made of a friend of mine, Mr Donovan. Mr Wardle took some letters of mine without my permission, which I have not been able to get back since.

Did Mr Robert Knight ever call on you alone, after you had received the 200l.?—Many times.

Did you ever say to Mr Robert Knight, that you were anxious to conceal that transaction from his Royal Highness?—No.

Had you any reason for wishing to conceal the visits of Mr Knight from the Commander-in-Chief?—I never was desirous to conceal his visits, or those of any other Gentleman, from his Royal Highness.

Can you state the particulars how Mr Wardle obtained the letters from you?—One morning he took some parcels without any sanction from me; when I asked him for them, he laughed it off, saying they were some love secrets, and I never have been able to get them back since.

How did it happen that your letters were so exposed as that he could take them?—From the confusion I was in at the time, being about to remove to my mother's.

Does the witness wish to be understood as stating that Mr Wardle took these letters without her leave and authority?—Yes. But he had run away with others before, some nonsensical little notes, which I suppose induced him in this case to take the letters. When I saw him, he said he would give them back to me if I wished, and that he was sorry for the subject of them.

Mr Adam was then examined as an evidence, and asked, Was the statement of the last witness true as respecting him:

Mr Adam rose, and made a pretty long statement. He said, that in the year 1789, he was first desired to look into some concerns of the Duke of York. He had since that time given the strictest attention to those concerns, not in a professional capacity, but gratuitously. It came to his knowledge late in 1805, that Mrs Clarke's husband had threatened the Duke of York with an action of damages, for criminal conversation with his wife. Upon this he directed diligent inquiries to be made respecting Mrs C. and found that the account she had given of herself was not correct; and thinking that her conduct was such as would be likely to be very prejudicial to his Royal Highness, not with respect to his character in his military command, but as to his pecuniary circumstances, he had laid before the Duke of York all the information that he had collected upon the subject, accompanied by the proofs. It had been represented to him, that she had defended an action as a married woman for property obtained by her as a widow. She had been married at Pancras, and not at Berkhamstead, as she stated. The Duke of York was slow to believe any thing against her; but being at length convinced, he resolved to part with her, and sent him with a short note to her, announcing this determination. This communication was accompanied with a declaration, that his Royal Highness would pay her an annuity of 400l. per annum, as long as she behaved correctly; but that he would give no bond or writing to that effect, and should always consider himself at liberty to withdraw it if she did not act correctly.

correctly. Mrs Clarke appeared extremely surprised, but not exasperated, at this communication. She expressed a determination to see his Royal Highness, and seemed to entertain strong hopes that she would make him change his resolution.

In answer to a question put to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he replied, that he never did guarantee to her, in any way, the payment of the annuity.

Colonel Wardle was then examined with respect to the parts of Mrs Clarke's testimony alluding to him. He confirmed her testimony in this respect, that there never was more than one regular conversation between them upon the matter, although he had touched on the subject at various times, and collected several things from her, of which he regularly made entries in a book; and he admitted that he had taken some papers from Mrs Clarke, against her wish and consent, for the purpose of preparing the accurate points of these charges. His information was, however, derived from other quarters besides Mrs Clarke.

Mr Canning put the following question:—Did Mrs Clarke ever state to you that she informed the Duke of York that she wished to go into the country, and that that wish might be gratified, without any expence to his Royal Highness, as she had received a loan of 200l.? No; she informed me, that she told the Duke of York, that she had received the 200l. for the exchange, which sum would be adequate to the expence of the excursion.

(*By Mr Wharton.*) Had Mrs Clarke more than once required the Hon. Gentleman to return the letters he had taken from her? She had, and expressed great warmth and dissatisfaction at what was stated about the business in the House of Commons.

Colonel Gordon (military and public secretary to the Commander in Chief) was then called in, and underwent a long examination. The principal feature of his evidence went to shew that the regularity of the proceedings in the office of the Duke of York precluded any possibility of negotiating the exchange of commissions, without the utmost publicity of such transactions.—In the negotiation of the exchange between Lieut.-Cols. Knight and Brook, there had been no greater delay than was necessary for the purpose of making proper inquiry; similar delays occur in such transactions every week. He then stated, that the usual course in these matters was, to make his report to the Commander in Chief weekly, every Wednesday—the Commander in Chief approves on Thursday, when he does approve; and the King on Friday; then it is gazetted on the Tuesday, except a special case. In a word, every thing in this case was perfectly and purely regular, according to the forms of office in every one of its stages; which appeared to make a deep impression on the Committee in favour of his Royal Highness.

Mr Adam, in a very energetic speech, reprobated the hurry with which the Hon. Gentleman had urged these heavy charges at the commencement of a session of Parliament, without having the evidence in readiness. He pointed out the irreparable mischief such a conduct was likely to bring upon the character of his Royal Highness. The charges had been preferred, without the witnesses, which were to sustain them, being even in England. Those witnesses might never be forthcoming; they might die, perhaps, but still the charges were pending, and no chance of their being determined.

Mr Wharton then reported progress, the minutes of the evidence were ordered to be printed, and the Committee appointed to sit again on Friday.

Friday, February 3d.

Mr Wardle moved that the persons do attend the Committee from the Duke of York's office, with the books containing the commissions granted within that period in which Capt. Maling received his three commisions; also with the books containing the entries of commissions granted to subaltern officers, their services, &c.—Ordered

The House then went into a Committee on the conduct of the Duke of York.

Several questions were put to Mr Wardle by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the length of his visits to Mrs Clarke, what time he called on her, whether he walked to her house, or went in his carriage, how long he remained with her, &c. &c.

This sort of examination continued upwards

upwards of half an hour, but nothing either new or important transpired from it.

Mr Adam then rose, and read to the House two letters, which he regretted he was unable to produce on a former night. They were addressed to himself in Bloomsbury Square. The one was dated Sunday morning, June 19. 1808, and signed *M. A. Clarke.*

"Sir,—On the 11th of May 1806, it was the promise of his Royal Highness the Duke of York to allow me 400*l.* a-year. This allowance is now in arrear, for his Royal Highness owes me 500*l.* After the manner in which his Royal Highness has treated me, I have now nothing left to depend on, and I am therefore come to a resolution of making my intentions known. I therefore propose, Sir, that he should settle upon me the 400*l.* a-year for life, and pay me the arrear due; and if he refuses, I have no other means left than to publish all the transactions which have passed between his Royal Highness and me.—I wish he may comply, because there are many of those transactions which it would be very unpleasant to my feelings to be obliged to disclose them.—It is now in his power, if he chuses, to prevent me. I have sent a copy of what I now write to every branch of the Royal Family. One thing more I wish to add—Should his Royal Highness abandon my boy, I hope he will place him in the Charter House School, or some other public foundation. My boy is not answerable for my guilt.—You will please to communicate this to the Duke of York. His Royal Highness's conduct leaves no room for reliance upon his honour."

The other letter ran thus:—"Sir, having received no answer to my former letter, and as you have advised his Royal Highness to abandon me, I have employed myself since in putting on paper an account of all the circumstances that have passed between his Royal Highness and me; and I have besides 50 or 60 of his letters to me, all of which I have promised to deliver, on Tuesday next, to gentlemen, not publishers, but persons who are just as obstinate as the Duke himself; and if his Royal Highness refuses to comply, I must of course relieve my wants by an appeal to others, who will give me that which the Duke will not. Remember he has it all now in his own power, and may act as he pleases; but it will be out of my power, after Tuesday next, to recal those papers, as they will then be out of my possession."

By the Attorney General—Did you communicate those letters to his Royal Highness the Duke of York? I did.—After you shewed them to his Royal Highness, did he betray the slightest apprehension of any thing he had done in private that she could communicate? Not the slightest.

Mr Adam, alluding to the boy mentioned in the first letter from Mrs Clarke, thought it necessary to inform the House, that he was not the Duke of York's son.

Mr Beresford said, that he had already examined enough to shew that this woman was unworthy of belief. It was degrading to the House to spend their time in examining into the amours of this infamous woman; and it was certainly unnecessary to throw a greater stigma upon the nature of her testimony than it had undergone.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his confidence, that although his Hon. Friend (Mr Beresford) might feel his own mind convinced upon the subject, yet that he would consider that the minds of others might feel conviction equally strong. There was no doubt that Mrs Clarke might have received money in this clandestine way, and might, by false representations, have held out professions of her influence over his Royal Highness: But the great question for the House to consider was, whether his Royal Highness ever knew of her clandestine transactions, or ever in the smallest degree participated in her gains? It was, therefore, of the utmost consequence not to reject any testimony which could still further prove that no credit whatever was due to the testimony of the woman upon whose statements such charges were founded.

Ludowick Armorand, who had been the Duke's valet for 18 years, was next called.—Mrs Clarke having asserted that she got the 200*l.* note changed by one of the Duke's servants, Armorand stated, that he was the only servant of the Duke who attended his Royal Highness on his visits to Mrs Clarke; that he never got change of any note for Mrs Clarke, or anyone else in her house; and

and that he never saw Mrs Clarke but once, when he carried a favourite dog of the Duke's for her to see.

Mr W. Adam was then examined as follows:—

By Mr Wardle.—You said, Sir, that your services to the Duke of York were *gratuitous*. May I not be allowed to ask whether you have not a son a Lieut.-Colonel in the army? Yes, I have a son, Lieut. Colonel in the 21st foot.—Pray at what age was he so advanced? I shall answer that question, and I am induced to do it more fully from a letter which I have received. The introduction and progress of my son in the army, the House will allow me to detail, when they consider the nature of the question I have been asked. General Stuart, who was the friend of my early life, asked me if any of my five sons shewed any inclination to military service. I answered that I had one who was then 14 or 15, and who had such a tendency; he immediately appointed my son to an Ensigncy. The regiment to which he was appointed was then in Canada, and I immediately sent him to Woolwich, that he might obtain the education most necessary to his profession. I am proud to say my son distinguished himself. He was promoted to a Lieutenant by General Stuart, and on the expedition to the Helder he went as a volunteer, at the age of 16, under the auspices of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. My son landed in the face of a hot fire, and for his conduct got the praise of all around him. [Here Mr Adam was deeply affected.] In that expedition, and in the most hazardous points of it, he, with a Lieutenant's subdivision, and that composed of raw troops, drafted from the supplemental militia, conducted himself coolly and courageously. On his return, the Duke of York promoted him to a company in his own regiment, the Coldstream guards, on his own merits, and without my interference, so help me God. (*Hear!*) A Captain then, he went to Egypt, and took an active part in the ever-glorious landing in that country. He was accompanied by his friend, the son of Sir John Warren, who fell by his side. He was successively appointed to a Majority and a Lieut.-Colonelcy; and on Col. Wilson's being about to leave his regiment, I communicated the circumstance to his Royal Highness, who immediately promoted my son to the first battalion of the 21st.

Mr Adam proceeded to read the letter nearly as follows:

"Sir,—Your character was once respected; that is now over. Your shifting in the House of Commons, and your interference in the Duke of York's letchery concerns, would have dubbed any other man a pimp. This subserviency to royalty *has made your son a Colonel at twenty years*, and given your other boy a ship."—I wish, exclaimed the Hon. Gentleman, turning to Mr Wardle, you would ask me a question respecting this son too, that I might have an opportunity of telling by what means he got his ship.—"Bravo! Go on. Try if you can say you act for no profit when you get your sons thus provided for. Decide as you please, that the man who is paid for his services out of the public purse, because he is the second man in the kingdom, as you say, and a Prince, forsooth, should not shew a good example. Let the Commons decide as they will, the public will judge for themselves; and it is not a decision of the *Bear Garden* that will convince burdened millions that black is white. This Rubrick (it was written in red ink) is typical of my feelings. I blush for you, and wish you would change your principles to correspond with the colour of your hair, and live the latter part of your time in honour. Though the decision of the House will not go far with the public, yet all eyes are upon it; and the damnation or salvation of the Commons depends upon this decision."

Upon the question being asked, Mr Adam said the letter was without a signature.

Mr Ellison observed, that it was unworthy the character of an individual to pay attention to anonymous letters, and condemned Mr Adam for having brought this before the House.

Mr Adam replied, that he felt it incumbent on him to do so from its singular coincidence with the question that had been put to him. It was written to deter him from doing his duty, and to libel the House of Commons, both of which were beyond the powers of any such attempts.

Mr Fuller defended the reading of the letter in warm terms, and amid loud cries of *Order! order!*—He said the House

House did not do their duty, and ought to be whipped, if they did not offer a reward of 500l. or 1000l. for its author. —*Order! order!* —"Why am I out of order? When am I out of order? If you are such poor creatures"—(Here the Hon. Gentleman's voice was drowned amid the general clamour, and he sat down, exclaiming, "Well! well! well!")

Mr Littleton commented on the disorderly conduct of the last speaker, and thought that threatening manners were as little to be tolerated as threatening letters.

A desultory conversation took place between Mr Adam, Mr Sheridan, Mr Wardle, Mr Beresford, &c. as to the mode of entering the letter on the evidence, which was finally arranged, by making a slight alteration in the first sentence of Mr Adam's answer to the last question.

CAPTAIN MALING.

Mr Wardle proceeded to his second charge. He disclaimed imputing any unfair conduct to Capt. Maling, whom he considered as an honourable man. But he had received three progressively rising commissions in the space of two years and three quarters, the last of which was a Captaincy; and all this while many subalterns, who could boast of seniority and service, were unsuccessful applicants. Captain Maling was, at the commencement of this promotion, a clerk in Mr Greenwood's office. He did not mean to say that Capt. Maling was during the *entire time* a clerk in the office, as he had formerly stated.

Colonel GORDON called in.

What were the merits or services to which Captain Maling owed his rapid promotion? The first recommendation for his ensigncy is from Lieut.-General Doyle, Colonel of the 87th regiment, and is dated November 20. 1805. On the formation of the garrison battalions, in 1806, he was appointed a Lieutenant in one of them, and joined at Guernsey. On the augmentation of the Royal African Corps from four to six companies, Lieut. Maling was selected for one of those companies. Witness asked Lieut. Maling's brother, whether, if he were appointed to one of these companies, he thought he would go to Goree? His brother replied, that he would answer for his doing so. In consequence, he submitted his name to the Duke of York, and he was appointed. It is the invariable practice that no junior officer should be put over the head of a senior, in a regiment in which the promotion is. The regulation is, that no subaltern be appointed to a company, with or without purchase, unless he has been two years a subaltern. Before his Royal Highness was appointed Commander in Chief, any officer might, by purchase, become a Lieutenant-Colonel in three weeks or a month; as fast, in fact, as the appointments could pass through the several offices and appear in the Gazette. The rule was general, and had not been deviated from in any instance within his knowledge.—The regulations are very few: That an officer must be two years a subaltern before he can become a Captain, and six before he can become a field-officer.—How many hours a day did the Commander in Chief devote to the discharge of the duties of his office? He attended his Royal Highness always at about half past ten, and the whole of his Royal Highness's time was given to business until seven o'clock, and frequently till eight o'clock.—Whether the business of the office was so conducted, that reference might be made to the manner in which any promotion was effected? Certainly.—When the great augmentation took place in 1804, great abuses prevailed. Many persons calling themselves army brokers affected to dispose of commissions. To check this practice, at which the Commander in Chief was very indignant, a circular letter was sent to all the army agents, prohibiting the practice. Did he ever know that a boy at school had been appointed an Ensign? Yes; five or six instances.—These appointments were surreptitiously obtained; they were cancelled as soon as the imposition was discovered. He recommended Captain Maling solely in his capacity of Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Royal African Corps? It was very difficult to get officers to go upon that service, and he took care that whatever officer was appointed should certainly go.—Was it not the regulation that no person under 16 years old should be appointed to an Ensigncy? That was the general rule, but it sometimes happened that a boy of 15 was stronger than another of 16 or 17, and might therefore be appointed.

Colonel Gordon then withdrew.

The

Monday, February 6.

The first witness called was Mr Few, an auctioneer. He declared, that he had sold Mrs Clarke a Grecian lamp, value 20l.; that she refused to pay it, pleading coverture; that he had sent a hand-bill to her, and a similar one to the Duke of York, threatening to expose her; and that, upon this, the money was paid him by Mr Comrie's clerk.

The second witness was Mr Stowers, who merely gave as evidence, that he knew Mrs Clarke only after her marriage, that her husband became a stone mason, and that she had at least three children while she lived with her husband.

Mr Comrie, the next witness, stated that he was a solicitor, and had been employed by Mrs Clarke; that at her request he waited on the Duke of York, in Portman-square. On being asked what passed, he said it was private professional business, and appealed to the Committee. Whether he ought to be obliged to answer the question? The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged the necessity of his giving an answer: upon which the question was repeated, and Mr Comrie stated, that the Duke wished to know if he could raise him 10,000l. by way of mortgage. The witness being ordered to withdraw, Mr Fuller observed, that it was obvious the witness had been confidentially employed, and that therefore he thought these questions improper, and ought not to be persisted in. Mr Wardle said, that the object of his question was to show Mr Adam that he was wrong in asserting that no money could have been raised by the Duke of York without his knowledge. It was now evident that Mrs Clarke's solicitor had been employed. Mr Adam said, that Mr Wardle had misunderstood him: that he had merely said, that for many years, while in the confidence of the Duke of York, every thing relative to his private affairs had been communicated to him, excepting always the fund received by his Royal Highness for the payment of his debts. He trusted the Committee would not consider the witness as having had any private confidence reposed in him by the Duke of York, and insist on an answer to the question. Mr Comrie then stated, that he was referred by the Duke to Mr Adam, and that the loan was finally declined, and his bill called for and sent in. Mr Comrie further stated, that the Duke of York assigned as a reason for parting with Mrs Clarke, that he had been subpœnaed in an action brought against Mrs Clarke, in which, as a defence, she had pleaded her coverture: That he had received a very severe letter on the occasion, describing her improper conduct, and that, after such circumstances, he must be compelled to separate from her: That the Duke and Mr Adam mentioned that she was to have an annuity of 400l. and to pay her own debts: That Mr Comrie had stated, that it was out of her power to do so, upon which the Duke said, she had some valuable furniture, and might liquidate the debts by it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged the impropriety of the present mode of inquiry. The Committee was investigating a charge against the Commander in Chief for corrupt dealing with the public, but the present course pursued was to pry into the private life of his Royal Highness. Mr Wardle said, he would not persist in it. He then asked Mr Comrie, if he had paid a bill to Mr Few from Mrs Clarke. The witness answered, he had, on Mrs Clarke's account.

The next witness was Mr Pearce, who had been butler to Mrs Clarke in Gloucester-place. He did not recollect that Lodowick, the Duke of York's servant, was ordered by the Duke to go out for the change of a bank note; but stated, that the housekeeper, Mrs Taylor, came down with a bill one morning, and gave it to Lodowick, who went out and got it changed; that the Duke was in the house at the time, but he did not know whether he was up or not.

Colonel French's Levy.

Mr Wardle then stated, that he would go into the case of Colonel French's levy, and would call Captain Huxley Sanden as his first witness.

Captain Sanden stated, that he was concerned with Colonel French in the levy: that the letter of service was given to them both: that his attorney, Mr Cockayne, told him, that if he was solicitous about any thing in the Duke of York's office, he could recommend him to a person that would be of service to him. Upon this he was introduced to her agent, a music-master of the name of Corri. Colonel French settled the business of the levy, and he did not know who the person was that supported them till the business was all settled. He was then introduced to Mrs Clarke by Colonel French: That Colonel French had agreed to give Mrs Clarke five hundred guineas, and, when he went to Ireland, begged Capt. Sanden to give her any money she wanted up to 700l.: That the levy had been unsuccessful, and they were in debt to their agent 8800l.: That he did not think Mrs Clarke had much influence, but had given the money at the request of Colonel French, who wished to try the experiment.

To be continued.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

WE have a variety of details of military operations this month from Spain, and we are sorry to find that the progress of the French arms in Arragon and Catalonia continues to be successful. The following distressing account of the siege and capture of Saragossa, is given in a French bulletin :—

" Saragossa has surrendered: the calamities which have befallen this unhappy town are a terrifying example to the people. The peace which has been restored in Saragossa extends to the whole of Arragon; and the two armies which were around the town, have been set at liberty. Saragossa was the centre of the insurrection of Spain; it was in this town that the party was formed, which wished to call in a Prince of the House of Austria to reign on the Tagus. The individuals of this party had partly inherited these notions, which were irrevocably destroyed from their ancestors during the War of the Succession.

(Here follow some observations on the importance of the reduction of the place, with a detail of the preparations for its defence, commencing at the date of the battle of Tudela, on the 23d of November, after which the army of Arragon retreated into the garrison, whither many other Spanish corps were also collected, with provisions and stores for an obstinate resistance. The operations of the besieging army are described from the commencement at such length, that we are unable to give more than the latter and more interesting part.)

" On the 26th Jan. the town was seriously attacked; the batteries were unmasked, and at noon on the 27th the breach was practicable in several places; the troops were lodged in the monastery of San-in-Gracia. The division of Grandjean entered some thirty houses. The Col. Caloiski and the soldiers of the Weixel distinguished themselves. At the same moment the General of Division Morlat, in an attack upon the left wing, made himself master of the whole fore-ground of the enemy's defence. Captain Guettemar, at the head of the pioneers, and 36 grenadiers of the 44th regiment, had, with a rare intrepidity, ascended the breach. M. Babieski, an officer of the Voltigeurs of the Weixel, a young man 17 years of age, and covered with seven wounds, was the first who appeared upon the breach. The chief of battalion, Lejune, Aid-de-camp to the Prince of Neufchatel, distinguished himself, and received two slight wounds. The chief of battalion, Haxo, is also slightly wounded, and likewise distinguished himself. On the 30th, the monasteries of the Monique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. Sixty houses were possessed by undermining. The miners of the 14th regiment distinguished themselves. On the 1st of February, General Lacoste received a ball, and died in the field of honour. He was a brave and distinguished officer. He has been lamented by the whole army, but more especially by the Emperor. Colonel Regniat succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and in the management of the siege. The enemy defended *every house*; three attacks were made by mines, and every day several houses were blown up, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses. Thus we proceeded to the Cosso, (a great street in Saragossa,) where we made ourselves masters of the buildings of the Public School and University. The enemy endeavoured to oppose miners to miners, but, less used to this sort of operation, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging rendered its progress slow but sure, and less destructive to the army. While three companies of miners and eight companies of sappers carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were so dreadful, the fire on the town was kept up by mortars. Ten days after the attack had begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one-third of the houses, and fortified itself in them. The church which contained the image of our Lady of Pilar, which, by so many miracles, had promised to defend the town, was battered down by bombs, and no longer inhabitable.

" The Duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The General of Division, Gazan, made himself master of the bridge by a sudden and impetuous attack, on the morning of the 17th February. A battery of fifty pieces was played off at three o'clock in the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a very large monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from three to four feet thick. General

Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town; he killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were 2 Generals, 12 Colonels, 19 Lieutenant Colonels, and 230 Officers. He took 30 pieces of artillery. Nearly all the troops of the line in the town had beset this important post, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the Duke of Abrantes entered the Cosso through several covered ways, and, by means of two small mines, blew up the extensive buildings of the Schaals. After those events, terror was spread throughout the town. The Junta, in order to procure delay, and obtain time to abate the terror of the inhabitants, sought a parley; but their bad faith was known, and this artifice was useless. Thirty other houses were possessed by undermining, or by mines. At length, on the 21st of February, the whole town was possessed by our troops; 15,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry laid down their arms at the gate of Portilla, and 40 flags and 150 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 20,000 men during the siege; 13,000 were found in the hospitals; 500 died daily.

"The Duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation to the town of Saragossa. He only published the following provisions:—The garrison shall at noon, on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of Portilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line, who are willing to take the oath to King Joseph, may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be permitted by the Minister of War to the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war, and sent to France. The worship of God shall be reverenced. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective Alcades.

"The magazines of corn, rice, and fruit, which have been found in the town, are very considerable. The Duke of Montebello has nominated General Laval Governor of Saragossa. A deputation of the priesthood and different inhabitants has set out for Madrid. Palafox is dangerously ill. He was the object of the contempt of the whole hostile army, who accuse him of arrogance and meanness. He was never seen where there was any danger. The Count de Fuentes, Grandee of Spain, who had been arrested by the insurgents two months ago on his estates, was found in a dungeon of eight feet square, and released; no idea can be formed of the miseries he had undergone."

It is difficult to conceive the motive for the ungenerous manner in which the defenders of Saragossa are here treated. That an open town should have resisted all the efforts of France for three months, while its defenders and their General were cowards, is impossible; that the siege could have been so long protracted, while Palafox was detested and despised by his troops, is absurd. The siege, we repeat it, is the most extraordinary on record, and the defence glorious beyond example.

The French did not enter Saragossa till the 5th of March. They have published a long account of the ceremony of entrance, the procession to the church of our Lady of Pilar, the joy and acclamations of the inhabitants, the sermon of the Bishop, detailing the miseries of war and the blessings of peace, the allegiance taken to King Joseph by the clergy, the Juntas, and all the officers in the country, the entertainment given by the Duke of Montebello to 400 persons, with the three toasts to the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Empress, given by the three French Generals, and accompanied by discharges of cannon. This account is concluded by a pompous account of the prodigious happiness enjoyed by the inhabitants of Saragossa, and the kindness and affection shown to the French troops by the peasants of Arragon, all of which, it is needless to observe, must be absolutely false. Who ever heard of the happiness of a town just taken by storm, most of the houses of which had been previously demolished by mining?

The next article gives us the means which the new King is taking to overcome the opposition of his subjects. We have no doubt that it will be effectual at least for a time:—

Madrid, Feb. 19.—By a decree of the 18th inst. an extraordinary criminal Junta has been formed, composed of five Alcades of the Court, for the trial of assassins, robbers, recruiters in favour of the insurgents, those who maintain correspondence with them, and who spread false reports. Persons brought before the tribunal for these crimes shall be tried within 24 hours, and sentenced to the gibbet.—The sentence shall be executed without appeal.—Those against whom there shall not be sufficient evidence shall be placed at the disposal of the Minister of General Police, who shall send them to the ordinary tribunal.

By the recent royal decrees, all officers in the army, and all the Magistrates and public functionaries, are required to take the oaths of allegiance and obedience to the King

King and Constitution, within three days after the publication of the decree to that effect, in the places where they are.

The property of all individuals who have exercised an illegal authority, are answerable for the funds which may have been spent by virtue of orders issued by them.

The contributions imposed on the city of Madrid and the provinces are to be paid within six months, by three instalments.

Three individuals of the order of Franciscans, of the town of Toro, who sought to raise disturbances, have been shut up in their convent for six months, by order of General Mazaredo. His Excellency has forbidden the monks to sleep out of their convents.

The French force having considerably increased in Catalonia, General Reding has been unable to maintain himself in his position; but he did not quit it without sustaining three attacks from the enemy: in the two first the enemy gained no advantage, and Reding preserved his position. The third time, the French, reinforced by 8000 men, succeeded in forcing the gallant General to retreat to Tarragona, having been himself five times wounded. Capt. Read, his Aid-de-camp, a young Englishman, the son of a merchant in London, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Another victory is said to have been gained by General Sebastiani at Ciudad Real over the Duke of Albuquerque, on the 27th of March. The Spaniards are said to have lost 4000 men taken prisoners, 3000 killed, and 18 pieces of cannon. They retreated, after the battle, to the other side of the Sierra Morena, and were pursued by the French cavalry. On the 29th, Sebastiani was at the foot of the Sierra Morena. This movement against the Duke of Albuquerque seems to have been part of a plan by which the French should proceed at the same time against the Duke's army, and the army under General Cuesta. After retreating from the banks of the Tagus and Meravete, Cuesta fell back upon Truxillo and Santa Cruz. Thither Marshal Victor pursued him, and he retreated across the Guadiana to Sanbenito and Modellen. The position seems to have been a good one; the Guadiana was in his front, and his flank was protected by batteries; here he awaited the attack of the enemy. At present we have only the French accounts, which state that the Spaniards were completely defeated, leaving 7000 men on the field of battle, and 8000 prisoners. Seville, is thus laid open to them; and Marshal Victor has pushed his advanced guard to Bajados.

Meanwhile, the Spaniards in Gallicia, who behaved with such indifference, and seeming cowardice, while the British army was marching through their province in January, appear to have awakened from their lethargy, and to be again animated with some ardour to recover the independence of their country. After the embarkation of the British at Corunna, several bodies of French were detached from the army of Marshal Soult, in February, to take possession of the ports on the west coast from Corunna to Vigo. The peasants, encouraged by the appearance of two British frigates on the coast, rose in considerable numbers, and defeated the French in several petty engagements. On the 27th of March they attacked Vigo, in conjunction with the British, and compelled the garrison to surrender prisoners of war.

Captain M'Kinley, of the Lively frigate, has transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty the following account of the success of the patriots in this quarter.—

"I can with confidence assure their Lordships, that the spirit of the Gallicians is aroused to the most enthusiastic ardour, governed by a cool and determinate courage, and they confidently look for aid to the generosity of the British Government, speedily to succour them with arms and ammunition, to enable them to succeed in the just cause which they have undertaken.

"On the 7th of March a body of French troops entered Villagarcia, and having killed some old men and women in the streets, and set fire to a few houses of the people whom they judged inimical to them, they retreated to Faden. On the 9th, a party of eight infantry and four cavalry, entered Marin, but a fire being opened on them from this ship and the Plover, they made a precipitate retreat; a Captain and Lieutenant fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who delivered them to me.

"Skirmishes daily take place between the peasants and the enemy, which renders their procuring provisions both difficult and harassing, and many fall victims to fatigue. In this perpetual warfare, the enemy invariably suffer, particularly on the 2d of March, when 105 Frenchmen were pillaging the convent of St Bernardo de San Claudio, where Don Bernardo Concales, with 32 Spaniards, attacked them, took many horses laden with pillage, and only 16 of the enemy escaped. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. the French attacked the peasants of Deza and Traspeza, sustained by those of Banos and Tabeiros, and were obliged to retreat with the loss of 114 men and an officer.

"The enemy is much distressed by a malignant fever; not less than two cart-loads are buried daily from the head-quarters at St Jago: the military Governor and commanding officer of artillery, with a num-

number of other officers, have fallen victims to it."

Captain M'Kinley gives the following account of the recapture of Vigo, dated March 29.

"Having learnt from Captain Crawfurd, of the Venus, off Vigo, that the loyal peasantry were in considerable force around the castle and town of Vigo, I joined him on the evening of the 25th instant. Next morning I went to the head-quarters of Don Juan de Silva, who commanded the patriots. A summons was instantly sent to the Governor of Vigo to surrender at discretion, which led to a negociation which continued till the 26th, when Don Pablo Murillo, with a regular force of 1500 men, retired soldiers, arrived, and sent in a summons to surrender. On the following day the proposals were brought on board the Lively by Don Pablo Murillo, accompanied by three French officers. The answers to them were delivered at 5 P. M. by Captain Crawford, who concluded the capitulation; and the whole of the garrison, consisting of a colonel, 45 officers, and about 1300 men, were embarked next morning."

The garrison were allowed no terms, but to surrender prisoners of war, and to be sent to Britain;—and this probably at their own request, as the Spaniards are so enraged at the French, that they shew little mercy to their prisoners. Among the garrison there were no less than 300 sick. There were taken 447 horses, 62 carriages, waggons, and carts, a military chest, containing 117,000 francs in French specie, with a considerable quantity of cannon, ordnance stores, and ammunition, all of which were delivered to Don Murillo.

Captain M'Kinley adds, that while embarking the prisoners, he received accounts of Don Murillo having attacked and defeated a body of 300 French, who were coming from Tuy for the relief of Vigo,—and made many prisoners.

A correspondence has been kept up, by means of trusty messengers, between the army of Asturias and the army of Romana, which was at Chaves, and General Silveira Pinto, of the Portuguese army of Tralos Montes, with the view of combining the operations of the three armies. Some ships, with supplies for the French garrison at St Andero, were driven on shore by the British cruizers in the bay, and destroyed. The boats crews from the British vessels landed and destroyed two batteries, under the fire of which the enemy's vessels ran for protection. The Biscayan peasants co-operated very gallantly with the British seamen on the occasion.

At a place called Cerbera, near Sahagun, a party of Asturians, under the command of Colonel Don Juan Porlier, on the 12th of March, attacked about 700 Frenchmen, while in the act of chanting *Te Deum* for the surrender of Saragossa. The enemy defended themselves obstinately, but the Spaniards obtained a decided advantage. The French Commander, Monnet, a Major-General, Colonel of the 32d regiment of the line, and a Member of the Legion of Honour, was made prisoner, and sent to Oviedo, with twelve others. Many more were taken, but died of their wounds. The enemy lost above 100 killed.

It is likewise affirmed, that the Marquis de la Romana had been successful in the same quarter, that the French garrison of Villa Franca had surrendered to him, and that he had cut off many foraging parties, and taken a great quantity of baggage and provisions.—It is added, that the ports of Corunna and Ferrol were weakly garrisoned, and by an active movement might easily be recovered by the Spaniards.

In Estremadura, the Duke of Albuquerque had succeeded, about the end of March, in forming a junction with General Cuesta, and with a part of Urbina's army. The latter had superseded the Duke del Infantado, (for what reason we know not,) and is charged to guard the positions in the rear of the bridge of Arzebispo and Cardeal. The French who had penetrated to within four leagues of Badajos, have been repulsed by the Spaniards, under Albuquerque. The result of the action was the capture of a General, and more than 200 men, who have been conducted to Seville, and the slaughter of about 700. Cuesta has from 8 to 9000 cavalry in fine order; the French have 5000, but lean and starved. The whole French force in this quarter consists of 20,000 men, the Spanish of 50,000."

With such a superiority, the Spaniards, it is to be hoped, will still effect some successful operation; but after the many specimens we have had of bad generalship in the officers, and bad discipline among the men, we cannot indulge any very sanguine expectations of their future conduct.

The Supreme Junta of Spain have published a decree, in which they recount all the enormities of the French troops, and their total disregard of treaties. They then enact, that no quarter be given to any French officers or men in any place where such enormities have been committed. They have published likewise a spirited appeal to Europe, on the unjust conduct of the

the French ruler. They enumerate all the benefits which France was constantly receiving from Spain, and describe the treacherous and abominable conduct of Bonaparte towards Spain and its Princes.

A statement of the losses sustained by the French since their first entrance into Spain, has been published in the London papers. It must be in a considerable degree conjectural. Their loss, by disease, the dagger, in the field, &c. is stated at 163,000 men.

It appears by the papers laid before Parliament, that, in the course of last year, there were embarked for Spain and Portugal (including officers,) 45,982 infantry, of which have disembarked or remain for service 39,230, deficiency 6752.—N. B. Of the above, it appears by a return from Lisbon, dated February 17. 1809, that 625 are doing duty at Oporto, and belong to different regiments which are returned from Spain. About 400 British soldiers, who had been taken prisoners by the enemy, were released by the Gallicians, and are on their way to Lisbon. Of the cavalry (including officers, &c.) there embarked 4500 men, and 4042 horses; whereof have disembarked 4103 men, and 326 horses; deficiency of cavalry soldiers, 397, and 3746 horses. Of artillery-men and drivers (including officers, &c) there embarked 3939, and 2469 horses; whereof have relanded 3759 men, and 764 horses. It is also stated, that all the ordnance, except seven six-pounders, have been relanded.

The following statement of the supplies sent to Spain has been laid before the House of Commons, and may therefore be considered as authentic.

Sent since the 1st of May 1808.

Pieces of Cannon 98, & 31,600 Rounds of Ammunition,—Howitzers 38, 7,200 ditto,—Carronades 20, 4,000 ditto

Muskets - 230,177	Cloth—yards 125,000
Rifles - - 220	Calico—do. 82,000
Swords - - 61,391	Serge-pieces - 6,485
Pikes - - 79,000	Cloth—do. - 4,015
Infantry accoutrements--sets 39,000	Great Coats 50,000
Ball Cartridges 23,477,955	Suits Clothing 92,000
Lead Balls 6,000,000	Shirts - - 35,000
Whole Barrels of Powder - 15,408	Shoes - - 96,600
Specie L. 1,934,903	Shoe Soles - 15,000
Bills of Exchange negociated 220,404	Calico, pieces 22,212 &c. &c. &c
Camp Equipage, sets - - 10,000	Canteens - 50,000
Tents - - 40,000	Haversacks - 54,000
Linen—yards 118,000	Hats and Caps 16,000
	Pouches and Belts 210,000
	Pieces Sheeting 702

On their passage.

Cloth, pieces - 298	Shoes - - 78,000
Shirts - - 4,100	Shoe Soles - 35,000
Pouches - 47,000	Boots - - 8,100

To be shipped as soon as received from Contractors.

Boots - - 29,100	Pouches - 150,150
Shoes - - 233,400	Cloth—yards 125,000
Suits - - 100	

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Portugal are very unfavourable, though they are precisely what might have been anticipated. The French have at length again entered that country. —Marshal Soult has entered on the north, while another army seems to be approaching Lisbon along the Tagus. Soult, on his entrance into the kingdom, published the following insidious proclamation:—

"In consequence of the memorable successes obtained by the army of his Majesty the Emperor and King, my august Sovereign, I again approach your territory, *to take possession of the whole of it*, in the name of my master. I do not, therefore, expect that I shall meet with any resistance, but flatter myself I shall be received with the same cordiality with which we were received little more than a year ago. What effect can resistance have? What can you propose to yourselves, when all those armies which frenzy had assembled in Spain are destroyed? That British army which made its appearance on the Continent, only to foment the spirit of disorder and rebellion, and inflict all kinds of calamities, has been defeated, and forced to embark for England, after having lost one-half of its soldiers, its best Generals, all its ammunition, its horses, and baggage. Portugueze, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon, I offer you that peace which you yourselves have driven from your country. I offer you protection for yourselves and your property, and for your religion, and the ministers of that religion. I offer you, besides, an entire oblivion of the past, and will engage that you shall receive the clemency of his Majesty the Emperor. You shall enjoy the benefit of the sublime institutions of the same august Sovereign. It will be easy for me to deliver you from the calamities which you cannot deny that you endure, and assuage the evils which you have suffered, if I arrange your administrations, and organise anew the Portugueze army. There are among you citizens whose intentions have ever been pure, and who ought now to exercise their influence to promote the re-establishment of good order. They may be assured their services will be well received, and that the

most

most efficacious protection will be afforded them, whatever their situation, whether in the army, the state, or the church. Reflect, Portugueze, on your situation, and consider well these generous offers while it is time; but let your submission be prompt and sincere, if you wish to avoid the evils from which I would save you, and your country shall shine with new splendour."

On the 20th of March the French appeared in considerable force within three leagues of Oporto; but the people feeling much confidence in the strength of the place, expected that it was capable of a formidable resistance. The command of the works was confided, by unanimous consent, to Colonel Arkwick, of the German Legion, whose activity in the whole management entitled him to that honour. He continued his command no longer than the French continued out of sight, for as soon as they appeared, he was displaced, and the command given to the Portuguese. The bombardment commenced on the 27th, and there was some trifling show of resistance; but the moment the enemy came nearer to the town, and made a serious attack, all resistance was at an end; the works were deserted, and the French allowed to enter. About 9000 entered the town on the 29th and 30th; from 6000 to 8000 were left in the rear. The French have obtained possession of about 20 vessels in the harbour, on board of which had been shipped about 3000 pipes of wine. These vessels had been prevented from getting to sea, in consequence of the return of such weather as rendered the bar impassable.

The Bishop exerted himself to the utmost to instil his own brave spirit into his countrymen, but without the least success. He went on board the Niobe frigate, and got safe to Lisbon alongst with some British officers.

While the French were employed in reducing Oporto, it appears that the Portugueze General, Francisco de Silveira Pento da Fonseca, retook the town of Chaves, with the loss on the part of the enemy of 300 killed and 200 wounded. The rest of the French, to the number of about 600, had retired to the fort of St Francisco.

The Prince Regent has appointed General Beresford, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the Portugueze army. The Marshal has in consequence published a Proclamation to his army, announcing his appointment, and calling upon the Portuguese to exert themselves in acquiring a knowledge of the military exercise, and to observe a proper subordination to their officers,—and recommending to the study of the latter the present state and improvement of the army—and as the best method of introducing discipline and a strict observance of duty into a military corps, consists in the example set by the officers, he hopes they will never fail to give their men a lesson so necessary and important.

Marshal Beresford has issued General Orders to the Portuguese army, on the capture of Oporto by the French, accusing them of the most shameful anarchy and insubordination, as the cause of the loss of that city.

"The great city of Oporto, (he says) defended by 24,000 men, with trenches and redoubts furnished with more than 200 pieces of artillery, fell an easy conquest to an enemy of little more than half the number of its garrison, notwithstanding the people and their defenders were loyal and brave, because that enemy had been able to produce, under the appearance of patriotism, disunion, and a general insubordination; the consequences of which must ever be most ruinous. The Marshal therefore hopes that the army will perceive that we ought always to distrust those who have been with the French or their partizans, and whatever reports they may propagate, as they are undoubtedly paid by the enemy to promote confusion and distress—the arms of which they make the most dangerous use.

"At the same time, and in the same manner, the enemy made themselves masters of the bridge of Villa Nova. Let the troops be subordinate to their officers, and observe strict military discipline, and our country will have nothing to fear. The enemy is in possession of Oporto; so he was of Chaves; but this place he has lost again, with more than 1500 men, including prisoners, and killed. Brigadier-General De Silveira informs me that he has taken 12 pieces of artillery, a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and 80 horses. Recollect, soldiers, that this officer, when prudence dictated to him the necessity of retiring from Chaves, where, from the nature and number of his forces, he was incapable of resisting the enemy, those pretended patriots raised a cry of treason against him, and induced a great number of the despisers of discipline to attempt the defence of that place, which they surrendered without firing a gun, with the troops that had been deceived by them; but the firmness of the General saved the rest of the army, and placed it in a situation to acquire greater glory, and merit the thanks of its country."

Of the ruinous insubordination of the Portuguese soldiery, alluded to by General Beresford, we have another lamentable instance in the conduct of their northern army, on the approach of the French to Oporto; though we en-

entertain great doubts of its truth. The following relation is given in private letters from Lisbon, dated March 23.

"Upon the approach of the French vanguard, the armed inhabitants of Braga waited upon the Portuguese General, B. Frere d'Andrada, in great numbers, offering to advance and meet the French force; he refused them, alledging it would be imprudence and madness to attack in the passes; that he had provided every thing, and would give them battle. The great number of the people from the country, who hourly joined the citizens from all parts, and the rapid advance of the French, caused the peasantry to be exceedingly clamorous, and even furious. They attacked the General and his guards. A conflict ensued, when the peasantry forced the house, and instantly killed the General and his Aid-de-Camp, literally cutting them to pieces. One of his secretaries, who survived a short time, after receiving several stabs, begged for mercy, and offered to make a full disclosure. He pointed out the places where the ammunition was buried, together with two papers, which proved that the General had agreed with the French Commander to admit 30,000 troops, in three divisions, into Portugal. The terms, &c. were fully proved; in consequence of which, the Marquis Lola, and three other noblemen, commanders of the forces, were seized and sent to Lisbon."

We have no further explanation of this melancholy occurrence; but it is now generally believed that the Portuguese officers were intirely innocent of the charge of treason against their country, and that the whole business originated (and the address of General Beresford warrants the inference) from letters and reports circulated by French emissaries, for the purpose of spreading anarchy among the people;—a practice which the French have systematically followed in every country which they wished to subdue.

The British Government have determined to assist the Portuguese with another army from England. It already amounts to 30,000 men, and Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived at Lisbon on the 22d of April to resume the command. Gen. Beresford was indefatigable in exercising the Portuguese army, to enable them to co operate with some effect.

SURRENDER OF FORT ROSAS.

Accounts have been received from Lord Collingwood, of the surrender of Fort Rosas in Catalonia, to the French, on the 5th of December last, after an arduous siege, in which the enemy suffered an immense loss. His Lordship bestows the highest praise on the heroic spirit and ability of Captain Lord Cochrane, in defending this fortress, though so shattered in its works, against the repeated attacks of the enemy. Lord Cochrane's letter relative to this service (which was not strictly in his professional line) is interesting, and exhibits a wonderful instance of courage and zeal. It is dated Imperieuse, Bay of Rosas, December 5. 1808.

MY LORD,—The Fortress of Rosas being attacked by an army of Italians in the service of France, in pursuance of discretionary orders that your Lordship had given me, I hastened here.—The citadel, on the 22d, was already half invested, and the enemy making his approaches towards the south-west bastion, which was blown down last war, by the explosion of a magazine, and tumbled into the ditch; a few thin planks and dry stones had been put up by the Spanish engineer, perhaps to hide the defect. All things were in the most deplorable state, both without and within; even measures for their powder, and saws for their fusees were not to be had; hats and axes supplied their place. The castle of Trinidad, situate on an eminence, but commanded by heights, was also invested. Three twenty-four-pounders battered in breach, to which a fourth was afterwards added; and a passage through the wall to the lower bomb-proof being nearly effected, on the 23d the marines of the Fame were withdrawn. I went to examine the state of the castle, and to give every possible assistance to the Spaniards. I thought this a good opportunity, by occupying a post on which the acknowledged safety of the citadel depended, to render them an effectual service. The garrison then consisted of about eighty Spaniards, and were on the point of surrendering; accordingly I threw myself into it, with fifty seamen and thirty marines of the Imperieuse. Suffice it to say, that about one thousand bags, besides barrels and pallisadoes, supplied the place of walls and ditches; and

and that the enemy, who assaulted the castle on the 30th with a thousand picked men, were repulsed, with the loss of their Commanding Officer, storming equipage, and all who attempted to mount the breach. The Spanish garrison being changed, gave good assistance; and Lieutenant Bourman, of the regiment of Ultonia, who succeeded to the command of the Spanish soldiers in the castle, on Capt. Fitzgerald's being wounded in the hand, deserves every thing his country can do for an active and gallant officer. As to the officers, seamen and marines of this ship, the fatigues they underwent, and the gallant manner in which they behaved, deserve every praise.

The citadel of Rosas capitulated at twelve o'clock this day. Seeing, my Lord, further resistance in the castle of Trinidad useless and impracticable against the whole army, the attention of which had naturally turned to its reduction, after firing the trains for exploding the magazines, we embarked in the boats of the Magnificent, Imperieuse and Fame.—I have, &c. COCHRANE.

The Imperieuse lost in this service, 3 marines killed. and 4 seamen and 3 marines wounded. The Spaniards two killed, and 5 wounded.

WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The renewal of hostilities between these powers has been confidently anticipated for many months by the politicians of the Continent. But all doubts respecting the final resolution of the Emperor Francis to hazard another contest for the independence of his States, have now vanished. Hostilities have actually commenced, dreadful battles have been fought, and immense numbers have fallen on both sides. Reserving till our next more authentic and distinct details of these operations than we are at present enabled to give, the following preliminary information seems necessary.

It would appear that the perfidious conduct of Bonaparte to the Royal Family of Spain and the Spanish nation last year, excited the utmost indignation, not only in the Court of Vienna, but throughout the whole of the populous States of Austria. The attachment of the Emperor of Russia to the French despot, which he avowed so plainly at the conferences at Erfurth, and the unexpected, but temporary rupture of the usual amicable relations between Turkey and Great Britain, induced the Emperor of Austria to take measures for his better security. The recruiting of the army was increased to a vast extent, and in the month of October a force of 400,000 men was embodied in the different provinces, amply provided with military stores and camp equipage. Thus prepared, and having secured the friendship of Turkey, who, notwithstanding the breach with England, was still hostile to the French, the Emperor Francis proposed to the Court of St Petersburgh an alliance between the three Courts. The Emperor Alexander, still under the fatal influence of French Councils, not only declined the alliance, but communicated the proposal to Bonaparte. The latter, highly enraged, instructed his ambassador Andreossi at Vienna, to demand, categorically, and without reserve, that the Emperor Francis should acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte lawful King of Spain, that he should deliver up the ports of Trieste and Fiume to the French troops, that he should withdraw all the Austrian troops to beyond 15 leagues from these ports; and finally, that the whole Austrian army should be reduced to 40,000 men. These demands Andreossi made and enforced with the usual insolent and threatening language employed in French diplomatic communications. But the Counsellors of Francis stood firm, and rejected the whole with just contempt. On which Andreossi left Vienna some time in February.

On the 1st of March the Austrian army was put on the war establishment, and the Archduke Charles appointed Generalissimo, with extensive powers. The army was divided into nine Corps, to be commanded by the Archdukes, Prince John of Lichtenstein, Generals Rosenberg, Klenau, and Bellegarde. A great promotion had taken place of officers who had distinguished themselves in former campaigns. The people of the several provinces had testified their loyalty to the Emperor, and their attachment to the independence of their country, by crowding to the army in immense numbers. In the beginning of March, the different divisions of the army began to assemble on the frontiers.

On the 11th of March, the Archduke Charles published the following proclamation at Vienna :—

"We, Charles Lewis, Imperial Prince of Austria, Royal Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, and Generalissimo of the whole Imperial and Royal Army. Our beloved Monarch summons all those of his subjects who are not by law obliged to repair to the standing army, to unite themselves in battalions, in order to serve their country beyond the boundaries of the hereditary dominions, in case it should be menaced by the enemy. When, in the year 1800, the country was in danger, I called out, in the name of the Monarch, the volunteers of Bohemia and Moravia. Thousands soon united to form a legion, which bore my name; and this legion would soon have grown to an army, if a sudden peace had not put an end to their exertions. It is not necessary to appeal to the acts of your ancestors.—How many they withstood through fortitude and patriotism, I appeal to yourselves. Ye are still what ye were in the year 1800. The same courage and patriotism that inspired you then, inspire you now. I reckon now as then upon your arm. Some of you are prohibited from abandoning your dwellings, in obedience to the voice of honour, by domestic incidents and occurrences. But these will still remain for the protection of the interior of the empire, the preservation of property, and the maintenance of good order. But those who are not fixed to their paternal hearths by other duties and relations, are to form themselves into battalions, and may lay claim to all those advantages which our beloved Sovereign has attached to this patriotic resolution."

On the 6th of April the Archduke Charles joined the Imperial army in Bohemia, when he issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

"The protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne, with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful Sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but when all endeavours to preserve a happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror proves fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful Sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects; when, in fine, the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy states of Austria, and their peaceful fortunate inhabitants, then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

"On you, my dear brother soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the universe, and of all those who still feel for national honour and national prosperity. You shall not have the disgrace of becoming the tools of oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign interests and foreign covetousness; nor on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and, over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country, to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.

"On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often reminds us, with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtsburgh and Ostrach, of Liptingen (Stockach) and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our country; but the great end is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only an union of will and a joint co-operation of the whole lead to victory.

"My Sovereign and brother has invested me with extensive powers, to reward and to punish. I will be everywhere in the midst of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your General on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian Nobility has anticipated your wants: This is a pledge, in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude; but punishment shall also with inflexi-

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ble rigour, fall on every breach of duty: Merit shall meet with reward, and offence with animadversion, without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace, shall the worthless person be cast out, to whom life is dearer than his and our honour.—Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our Sovereign, and to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart.

"There remains one consideration, which I must put you in mind of: The soldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him; out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizen and peasant, he is moderate, compassionate, and humane; he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our Monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form, with their Princes, a powerful bond, in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security.—Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers; not vain glorious high words, but manly deeds do honour to the warrior; by intrepidity before the enemy, you must shew yourselves to be the first soldiers.

"Thus, then, shall I one day lead you back to your country, followed by the respect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of foreign nations, after having secured, by your arms, an honourable peace, when the satisfaction of our Monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your fellow-citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose, await you.

CHARLES, Archduke, Generalissimo."

Vienna, April 18.

Before his Imperial Majesty left this capital, he was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

"Francis I. by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria, &c.

"People of Austria!—I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the state.

"For these three years past I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any wise consistent with your welfare and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared to secure your tranquillity and welfare, by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavours have proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon; and, in the same manner, he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred Head of the Church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to the *great empire*, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state. Not only have ye answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the conqueror will not allow the Sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet. The disgraceful proposal was rejected, and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God—in the valour of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them on to glory, and in you, my beloved people. Our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be in order to attain more securely the important end of self-preservation.

"What you have hitherto done, is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity, and confidence, constitute the real strength of a nation. You have evinced them, and to this alone is it owing that we start with a fairer prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, or disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Persevering valour overcomes all danger, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just:—Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your Prince and country. Depend

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ye on the paternal solicitude of your Monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, April 18. 1808.

The Archduke Charles has issued the following address to the German nation:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is forced to take up arms, because the French Emperor will not tolerate the existence of a State which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power, nor stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he requires that Austria shall renounce her independence, unbend her energies, and surrender at the conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the Emperor of France, and of his dependent allies, advance against Austria with hostile views.

"The forces of Austria have risen, for self-defence and self-preservation, at the call of their Monarch; I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack he has prepared against us.

"We pass the frontiers, not as conquerors, not as enemies of Germany; not to destroy German institutions, laws, customs, and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice her children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations.—No; we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian Monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honours which are due to her.

"The same pretensions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany. United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy; it is only through the assistance of Austria, that Germany can again receive happiness and independence.

"Germans! Consider your future fate. Accept the aid we offer, and co-operate with us for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires. Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress, nor rob you; they respect you as brethren, chosen to fight jointly with us, for your cause and for ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word, which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed, to save you! Depend on the word of my Emperor and brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

These Proclamations and Addresses seem to allude to the people of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, and have excited in the French army considerable apprehensions of the fidelity of these auxiliaries to the cause of Bonaparte in the present cruel and unjust war. On the 12th of April, the Duke of Averstadt (Marshal Davoust) published at Nuremberg the following Counter-declaration in general orders to the army of the Rhine:—

Hanau, April 12.

"SOLDIERS—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria commenced hostilities on the 8th inst. This was announced by his General in Chief on the 9th. They have taken up arms. The orders of the day delivered to the Austrian armies are merely the effusions of scurrility. This is not the way to attack the soldiers of the Emperor Napoleon. They threaten to overwhelm us with defeat and disgrace upon the plains of Ulm and Marengo. Your conduct will show what right they have to make use of these threats. Soldiers, our beloved Sovereign, when he was first Consul, offered peace—the Emperor of Austria refused it.—Marengo compelled him to accept of terms—the English broke the treaty of Amiens.—Our Sovereign had collected his armies on the French coasts, and the Emperor of Austria availed himself of that juncture, and, without any previous declaration of war, violated the territory of our allies, and threatened ours. Ulm compelled the enemy of our Sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance, the Emperor of Austria has threatened the territory of our allies, without the least appearance of any difference between the two powers, and, conceiving himself in a situation to undertake hostilities, has actually commenced war. The directors of the Austrian Cabinet have a very great interest in the result of their libellous scurrilities. Woe be to those who dare to disseminate them, and by these means excite disturbance! the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequence.

"Soldiers—In spite of those libellous reproaches, Germany has done honour to your discipline and good conduct—you do not make war against the inhabitants; those unfortunate sacrifices to the views of the House of Austria, whose ambi-

ambition has stained so many of the pages of history with blood, and whose arrogance has again excited such agitation among the nations.

"A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure, but without fear. If there be any of a contrary character in our ranks, and who shall so far transgress against the fundamentals of all discipline, as to dishonour his cloth by plunder or disobedience, punishment shall speedily follow.

"The results of this war are certain. We shall be supported by the Emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements in peace or war. With his armies, whom you highly respect; with the confederate Sovereigns, whose wish is that we should avenge their cause, and secure them in future against the ambition of our eternal enemy; and, lastly, through the justice of our cause, victory must be ours. Your courage, and the genius of your Sovereign, when you see him in the midst of you, will be the most infallible assurance of your triumph.

"The Marshal Duke of AUERSTADT."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH FLEET.

On the 21st of February, the Brest Fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line and two frigates, left that port, under the command of Admiral Allemande, in consequence of orders from his master Bonaparte. According to the Admiral's report to the French minister of marine, these orders were to attack the two British squadrons of four ships of the line each, that were blockading l'Orient and Rochefort. The same evening he appeared off L'Orient, whence three frigates were to join him;—but these could not get out till the following day, when (as the Admiral could not wait for them) they got into a very unpleasant situation, being chased by four British ships, and were obliged to retreat to Sables Roads, where aided by the forts, they defended themselves for three hours, and at length compelled the enemy to retreat. The Admiral reached Basque Roads on the 24th, when he did not meet with the British squadron, but the division of Rochefort (said to be three ships of the line) joined the Brest division in the roads of Isle d'Aix. The French Admiral adds, that the enemy being driven from before L'Orient, Captain Tronde had been able to run out with his division, to fulfil the mission with which he had been entrusted. (This division is supposed to be also three ships of the line, and its destination the West Indies.) Such is the French Admiral's account of this important expedition.

Admiral Stopford has, however, given a better and more satisfactory account of the French squadron. In his letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Feb. 27. he says, that being at anchor to the S. W. of the Chassiron light house, in the Caesar, of 80 guns, with the Donegal, 80, Defiance, 74, and Amethyst, Amelia, and Naiad frigates, about ten P. M. he observed several rockets in the N. W. which induced him to get under sail and stand towards them. Next morning he perceived eight ships of the line and two frigates standing into the Pertuis d'Antioche, under French colours. He immediately detached the Naiad, by signal, to acquaint Admiral Lord Gambier, who had gone into Plymouth. The Admiral soon after gave chace to three French frigates, which were standing in for the Sable d'Olonne. Having anchored in a position which the Admiral thought attackable, he immediately opened his fire, which in a short time obliged two of the frigates to cut their cables and run on shore. The tide falling, the British squadron were obliged to stand out, leaving all the frigates ashore, two of them heeling much. The batteries protecting these ships were strong and numerous, and considerably damaged the masts and rigging of our ships. The Donegal had one man killed, and six wounded; the Defiance two killed, and 25 wounded. On the 26th the Admiral was joined by four more ships, when he resumed the blockade of the enemy's fleet, which had anchored in Basque roads, protected by the strong batteries on Isle d'Aix. On reconnoitring closely, on the 28th, the Admiral discovered a large ship, supposed to be the Regulus, of 74 guns, on her beam ends, all her masts gone, and apparently bilged. One of the frigates, the Indienne, was lying on the beach in the same situation, and abandoned by the crew. The other two frigates were also on their beam.

beam ends at low water, and a strong western swell setting in, it was expected they would be completely destroyed.

In the mean time, on the receipt of the intelligence of the enemy's sailing, Admiral Sir John Duckworth was dispatched from Plymouth, with eight ships, to Ferrol and Cape Finisterre, to watch their passage in that quarter, lest such should be their intention. He then proceeded to Cadiz, from thence to Madeira, and returned to Plymouth about the 10th of April, without learning any thing of the enemy.

On the 5th of March, Admiral Lord Gambier sailed from Plymouth with four ships of the line, to resume the command of the fleet blockading the enemy in Basque Roads. Upon closely reconnoitring their situation, however, it was found impracticable to effect any thing against them with large ships, on account of the narrowness of the anchorage, which is also very rocky, and the strength of the batteries on shore. It was therefore resolved to attempt their destruction by fireships and rockets. For this purpose, Col. Congreve, the ingenious inventor of the rockets, sailed from Portsmouth on the 29th of March, in the Ætna bomb, with several fireships, and accompanied by some officers and privates of the Royal Marines, who had become extremely expert in throwing the rockets. Lord Cochrane, who had but lately arrived from the Mediterranean, was dispatched at the same time in the Imperieuse, with a special commission from the Lords of the Admiralty, appointing him to conduct this hazardous enterprize. The attempt was accordingly carried into execution on the morning of the 12th of April, and a considerable part of the enemy's fleet destroyed. The following is Lord Gambier's report of the attack, which was published in a London Gazette Extraordinary on the 21st.

Caledonia, at anchor in Basque Roads,
SIR, *April* 14, 1809.

The Almighty's favour to his Majesty and the nation has been strongly marked in the success he has been pleased to give to the operations of his Majesty's fleet under my command: and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that four ships (Ville de Varsovie, of 80 guns; Tonnerre, of 74 guns; Aquilon, of 74 guns; and Calcutta, of 56 guns) of the enemy have been destroyed at their anchorage, and several others, from getting on shore, if not rendered altogether unserviceable, are at least disabled for a considerable time.

The arrangement of the fire-vessels, placed under the direction of Captain Lord Cochrane, were made as fully as the state of the weather would admit, according to his Lordship's plan, on the evening of the 11th inst.; and at eight o'clock on the same night they proceeded to the attack under a favourable strong wind from the northward, and flood tide, (preceded by some vessels filled with powder and shells, as proposed by his Lordship, with a view to explosion,) and led on in the most undaunted and determined manner by Captain Wooldridge, in the Mediator fireship, the others following in succession, but, owing to the darkness of the night, several mistook their course, and failed.

On their approach to the enemy's ships, it was discovered that a boom was placed in front of their line for a defence. This, however, the weight of the Mediator soon broke, and the usual intrepidity and bravery of British seamen overcame all difficulties, advancing under a heavy fire from the forts on the Isle of Aix, as well as from the enemy's ships, most of which cut or slipt their cables, and from their confined anchorage, got on shore, and thus avoided taking fire.

At daylight the following morning, Lord Cochrane communicated to me by telegraph, that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed. I immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their destruction. The wind, however, being fresh from the northward, and the flood tide running, rendered it too hazardous to run into Aix roads, (from its shallow water;) I therefore anchored again at the distance of about three miles from the forts on the island.

As the tide suited, the enemy evinced great activity in endeavouring to warp their ships (which had grounded) into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charente, before it became practicable to attack them.

I gave orders to Captain Bligh, of the Valiant, to proceed with that ship, the Revenge, frigates, bombs, and small vessels, viz. Indefatigable, Aigle, Emerald, Pallas, Beagle, Ætna bomb, Insolent gun-brig, Conflict, Encounter, Fervent, and Growler, to anchor near the Boyart Shoal, in readiness for the attack. At 20 minutes past two P. M. Lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well-directed fire upon the Calcutta, which struck her colours to the Imperieuse; the ships and vessels above mentioned soon after joined in the attack upon the Ville de Varsovie and Aquilon, and obliged them, before five o'clock, after sustaining a heavy cannonnade, to strike their colours, when they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron. As soon as the prisoners were removed, they were set on fire, as was also the Tonnerre a short time after by the enemy.

I afterwards detached Rear-Admiral the Hon. Robert Stopford, in the Cæsar, with the Theseus, three additional fire-ships, (which were hastily prepared in the course of the day,) and all the boats of the fleet, with Mr Congreve's rockets, to conduct the further operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack. On the morning of the 13th the Rear-Admiral reported to me, that as the Cæsar, and other line-of-battle ships had grounded, and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it advisable to order them all out, particularly as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates and small vessels only; and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous situation.

Captain Bligh has since informed me that it was found impracticable to destroy the three decked ship, and the others which were lying near the entrance of the Charente, as the former, being the outer one, was protected by three lines of boats placed in advance from her.

This ship and all the others, except four ships of the line and a frigate, have now moved up the river Charente. If any further attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every means in my power to accomplish it.

I have great satisfaction in stating how much I feel obliged to the zealous co-operation of Rear Admiral Stopford, and Sir Harry Neale, Bart. the Captain of the fleet, as well as of the animated exertions of the captains, officers, seamen and marines, under my command, and their forwardness to volunteer upon any service that might be allotted to them; I cannot speak in sufficient terms of admiration and applause of the vigorous and gallant attack made by Lord Cochrane upon the French line-of-battle ships which were on shore, as well as of his judicious manner of approaching them, and placing his ship in the position most advantageous to annoy the enemy, and preserve his own ship; which could not be exceeded by any feat of valour hitherto atchieved by the British navy.

It is due to Rear-Admiral Stopford and Sir Harry Neale, that I should here take the opportunity of acquainting their Lordships of the handsome and earnest manner in which both these meritorious officers had volunteered their services before the arrival of Lord Cochrane, to undertake an attack upon the enemy with fire-ships; and that, had not their Lordships fixed upon him to conduct the enterprise, I have full confidence that the result of their efforts would have been highly creditable to them.

I should feel that I did not do justice to the services of Captain Godfrey, of the Ætna, in bombarding the enemy's ships on the 12th, and nearly all the 13th, if I did not recommend him to their Lordship's notice; and I cannot omit bearing due testimony to the anxious desire expressed by Mr Congreve to be employed wherever I might conceive his services in the management of his rockets would be useful; some of them were placed in the fire-ships with effect, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillerymen and others who had the management of them, under Mr Congreve's direction.

I send herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, which, I am happy to observe, is comparatively small. I have not yet received the returns of the number of prisoners, but I conceive they amount to between four and five hundred.

I have charged Sir Harry Neale with this dispatch (by the Imperieuse;) and I beg leave to refer their Lordships to him

him, as also to Lord Cochrane, for any further particulars of which they may wish to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GAMBIER.

April 15.—P. S. This morning three of the enemy's line-of-battle ships are observed to be still on shore under Fouras, and one of them is in a dangerous situation. One of their frigates (L'Indienne,) also on shore, has fallen over, and they are now dismantling her. As the tides will take off in a day or two, there is every probability that she will be destroyed.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learnt that the Hon. Lieut. Col. Cochrane (Lord Cochrane's brother,) and Lieutenant Bisset of the navy, were volunteers in the Imperieuse, and rendered themselves extremely useful, the former by commanding some of her guns on the main deck, and the latter in conducting one of the explosion-vessels.

Names of the Ships in Aix Roads previous to the attack on the 11th April.

L'Ocean, 120 guns, Vice Adm. Allemande, Captain Roland.—Repaired in 1806; on shore under Fouras.

Foudroyant, 80 guns, Rear-Admiral Gourdon, Captain Henri.—Five years old; on shore under Fouras.

Cassard, 74 guns, Capt. Faure, Commodore.—Three years old; on shore under Fouras.

Tourville, 74 guns, Capt. La Caille.—Old; on shore in the river.

Regulus, 74 guns, Capt. Lucas.—Five years old; on shore under Madame.

Patriote, 74 guns, Captain Mahee.—Repaired in 1806.

Jemappe, 74 guns, Capt. Fauvau.—On shore under Madame.

Tonnerre, 74 guns, Capt. Clement de la Roncière.—Nine months old; never at sea.

Aquilon, 74 guns, Capt. Maingon.—Old.

Ville de Varsovie, 80 guns, Captain Couviller.—New, never at sea.

Calcutta, 56 guns, Captain Tonie.—Laden with flour and military stores.

FRIGATES.

Indienne, Capt. Porteau.—On shore, near Isle d' Enet, on her beam ends.

Elbe, Capt. Perengier.

Pallas, Capt. Le Ligot.

Hortense, Capt. Allegaud.

N. B.—One of the three last frigates on shore under Isle Madame.

Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed.—Wm. Flintoft, acting Lieutenant of the Cæsar. James Sergess, Gunner of the Mediator.

Wounded.—Capt. Wooldridge (much burnt.) Lieutenants N. B. Clements, J. Pearl, (slightly burnt) of the Mediator. Mr Edward Fairfax, of the Caledonia, Master of the fleet. Mr R. F. Jewers, Master's Mate of the Theseus. Mr James Gaslard, Lieutenant of the Revenge. Mr Marsden, Purser, and Mr Gilbert, Surgeon's Assistant of the Imperieuse. Mr John Conyers, (badly scorched) Master's Mate of the Gibraltar.

Two officers, eight men killed; 9 officers, 26 men wounded; a man missing.—Total 46.

From the latest accounts from our fleet, all the French ships which could not be destroyed, had succeeded in getting over the bar into the Charente.—The whole of them are quite dismantled, and several were ashore in the river. The Indienne frigate has been burnt. It is not believed that more than three out of the whole fleet, are repairable.

Several ships (among others the Imperieuse, Lord Cochrane,) have come to England from the squadron off Rochefort, with French prisoners taken in the fleet in Basque roads. They amount in all to about 1200. The killed and wounded are said to be about the same number.

It appears by accounts from Admiral Cochrane in the West Indies, that the three line of battle ships and two frigates, mentioned in the French Admiral's report as having gone out of L'Orient on a secret expedition, were destined for Martinique; but learning on the passage that the island was in possession of the British, and that Guadaloupe was blockaded by a British squadron, they had run into the Saints, a small island about two leagues from Martinique. Admiral Cochrane, as soon as he got notice of them, immediately steered for the Saints, where they were blocked up by four sail of the line and several frigates. The Admiral writes, that

that the enemy's ships are so closely hauled up into a small harbour, as to be out of his reach; but that he had applied to General Beckwith, the Commander in Chief, to land a body of troops on the island, to attack them on the land side, when he had no doubt they would either surrender, or be taken.

Exclusive of the destruction of the fleet in Basque roads, we have been extremely successful of late in capturing some of the finest frigates in the French navy, in single action, and in different quarters. The following account of these successes may gratify our readers:—

Le Topaze.—On the 22d of January, the Cleopatra frigate, Captain Pechell, while cruizing off Guadaloupe gave chace to a strange ship, which immediately hauled close in shore, and anchoring under a small battery off Point Noir, secured her by springs upon her cables, and others made fast to the trees on shore. About five P. M. the Cleopatra had got within a cable's length of the shore, and half musket shot of the enemy, when his firing commenced. The Cleopatra, finding she could not close without danger of being raked, was obliged to anchor in 6½ fathoms water, when she returned the enemy's fire, which fortunately very soon cut away his outside spring, when he swung on shore, with his head towards the Cleopatra. This situation the latter so effectually preserved, that the enemy never afterwards got more than half his broadside to bear. The action continued thus for 40 minutes, when the Jason and Hazard came up, the former placing herself on the enemy's starboard quarter, and firing her bow guns, while the Hazard attacked the battery. The enemy finding any further resistance useless, hauled down his colours. She proved to be the French frigate le Topaze, carrying 48 guns, 18, 24, and 36 pounders, with a complement of 330 men, and commanded by M. Lahalle;—had been out from Brest 47 days, bound for Cayenne, with 100 soldiers and 1100 barrels of flour on board. The enemy had 12 killed and 14 wounded; about one third of his crew took the water, and several were either killed or drowned in making their escape. The Cleopatra's masts and rigging were much cut, but she had only two men killed and one wounded.

La Junon.—On the 10th of February, the Horatio frigate, of 38 guns, Captain George Scott, fell in with a large French frigate, out four days from the Saints, bound to France, when, passing on opposite tacks, a close action commenced. The Captain and first Lieutenant Manly Dixon were severely wounded early in the action, and obliged to quit the deck;—but the battle was nobly sustained by the second Lieutenant, the Hon. George Douglas, who gallantly fought the ship for an hour and 35 minutes. The enemy having from the beginning pointed his guns high, the Horatio was reduced to a complete wreck in masts, sails, and rigging. In this situation, the enemy attempted to get off;—but the Latona English frigate coming within gun-shot, and firing a few guns, which the enemy returned, and wounded six of the Latona's men, she immediately brought to on the starboard tack, and every mast went by the board. She proved to be la Junon, of 44 guns, with 323 men, commanded by M. Augustin Rousseau, a member of the legion of honour, who was mortally wounded, and expired soon after the action. The enemy had 47 men killed, and 83 wounded, and besides the loss of all her masts and rigging, had her hull terribly cut up. La Junon had been a remarkably fine ship, only three years old, and had never been at sea till she left France about three months before the action. The Horatio suffered but little in her hull, had seven seamen killed, 13 badly wounded, (besides the Captain and Lieutenant Dixon,) and 12 seamen and marines slightly wounded.

Le Niemen.—On the 5th of April, the Amethyst frigate, Capt. Seymour, fell in with another French frigate, 42 leagues from Cordovan light house, which she lost sight of in the night. At one in the morning of the 6th, she again came up with her, and a severe action began, which continued for two hours, when the enemy's main and mizen masts fell overboard. The Arethusa at this time came up, and firing a few guns, the enemy struck his colours. She proved to be Le Niemen, a fine new French frigate, copper fastened, mounting 44 guns, with 319 men, out only two days from

Verdun

Verdun roads, and bound to the Isle of France with naval stores, commanded by M. Dupotet, who defended his ship with great resolution and ability. The prize's foremast fell the day after the action, when she was taken in tow by the Arethusa. She had 47 killed and 73 wounded. The Amethyst's main and mizen masts fell at the close of the action, and she had 8 killed and 37 wounded. She was short of her complement two officers and 37 men, who had been sent away in prizes, and had 69 prisoners from these on board.

La Nouvelle Gironde, a noted privateer of Bourdeaux, is taken by his Majesty's sloop the Parthian, Captain Harward, after a chace of 36 hours. La Nouvelle Gironde is a fine copper-fastened brig, commanded by M. Lecomte, mounting four twelve and ten four-pounders, with a complement of 36 men, (58 on board) out 45 days. She was chased, during the last cruize, by 12 different men of war, none of which had the smallest chance of nearing her.

We are concerned to announce the loss of the Alcmene frigate, of 32 guns, Captain Tremlett, upon the coast of France, off Nantes. She was going up the Loire to reconnoitre, but she struck upon a shoal and bilged. The officers and crew, with part of the stores, have been saved, and brought to Plymouth in the Amelia frigate. The wreck of the Alcmene was set on fire, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

On the 6th of March, one of the transports belonging to Gen. Sherbrooke's expedition (the Prince George) ran down an American bark in the night. The Captain, of the name of Mason, and his crew, jumped on board the transport, except one man, who was asleep below. The transport had just cleared herself of the wreck, when, in the confusion, the Prince George ran on board the Isis frigate, and remained some time athwart hawser, when the mizen-mast was carried away. The soldiers and crew of the transport attempted to jump on board the Isis; Colonel Hulse, Capt. Christie, and about 50 of the Coldstream Guards, succeeded in getting on board; but Ensign Long, and two or three privates, fell overboard and were drowned. Captain Mason and crew, of the American, succeeded in getting safe on board the Isis.

DREADFUL FIRE IN LONDON.

A dreadful fire broke out, at nine o'clock on the 14th May, in a warehouse at Dice's Quay on the eastern side of Billingsgate. The flames communicated to the shipping in the Thames, and, it being low water, all efforts to save the vessels on the spot were ineffectual, they being a-ground. A sloop, laden with cheese, butter, and spermaceti oil, from Deal, which had arrived at the quay in the morning, caught the flames, which communicated to the brig Zealous, 250 tons burden, from Hull, which was nearly laden. 20 tons of currants had been shipped on board the week before. She was entirely burnt to the ground. The Britannia, a Margate hoy, also took fire. It destroyed her rigging and part of her stern. She was set a-drift by the explosion of some gunpowder that was on board the sloop, and this saved her from being entirely consumed. Three barges and three watermen's hoys were also completely destroyed. The river engines had a wonderful effect in saving the rest of the small craft. At twelve o'clock the flames had nearly reached the Gun Tavern and Billingsgate Dock, as well as the surrounding warehouses; but they were saved by the activity of the land engines, which played with great effect against the warehouses at Billingsgate Dock, the cranes of which had nearly taken fire. The flames raged with great fury until five o'clock next morning. The concourse of people, who collected on London Bridge, was so great, that it was impassable. The stores in the warehouses consisted of rum, brandy, oil, butter, cheese, bacon, &c. Two firemen were very much hurt. One of them, named Kingman, belonging to the Globe Fire Office, was dreadfully scalded; and Richard Winney, of the Hope, had his knee broken by a cut from a hatchet. We do not learn that any lives have been lost. The damage is very considerable. The Margate hoy was insured, but the sloop and brig were not. The Captains and crew were not able to save any thing. The Margate hoy lies on her beam ends in Billingsgate Dock. It is generally believed that the fire was occasioned by some persons who were stealing liquor from the casks on the quay.

Scottish Chronicle.

Circuit Intelligence.

Ayr, April 19.—Lord Hermand.

Wm. Rowan, weaver in Netherton Holm, parish of Kilmarnock, accused of murder, and failing to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against him.

In the case of Robert Carr, weaver in Maybole, accused of sedition, the Court found the indictment not relevant, dismissed the pannel, but recommended to the Sheriff to take such further steps therein as might seem proper to him.

William Dornan, blacksmith, and Robert Smith, shoemaker, accused of housebreaking and theft, were found guilty, and sentenced to be executed there on Friday May 26. They were both Irishmen, and suffered with great composure.

Dumfries, April 24.—Lord Hermand.—Michael Donelly and James Duffy, late weavers in Carlisle, accused of uttering forged notes. The jury, by a plurality of voices, found the libel not proven against Michael Donelly, who was assoilzied simpliciter, and dismissed from the bar. Duffy was sentenced to be executed at Dumfries on Wednesday the 31st May, but has since received a respite during his Majesty's pleasure.

The Court gave judgement in one case of appeal.

Jedburgh, May 4.—Lords Cullen and Hermand.—William Laidlaw, late Excise officer at Hawick, accused of fraud and imposition; and James Scott, carter in Peebles, accused of theft, failing to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against them.

Peter and Adam Cairns, accused of sheep-stealing, and Charles Stuart Mercer, accused of rape. In respect of the absence of some material witnesses, and other circumstances, the diet against them was deserted, and they were recommitted upon a new warrant.

John Johnston and Adam Roger, accused of culpable homicide, were found not guilty, and dismissed from the bar.

Alex. Macdowal, accused of theft, was found guilty, by his own confession, and sentenced to five years transportation beyond seas.

Robert Inglis and Peter M'Graw, travelling chapmen, accused of uttering counterfeited coin. Inglis, failing to appear, was outlawed; and the diet against M'Graw was deserted, and he was recommitted on a new warrant.

David Hall, accused of sheep stealing, being unanimously found guilty of stealing one sheep, and by a plurality of voices, of stealing three sheep, and being unanimously recommended to mercy by the jury, was sentenced to fourteen years transportation beyond seas.

David Murray, accused of forging a letter of credit, in order to deceive the trustees on the turnpike roads, was found guilty, on his own confession.—An objection being stated to the verdict of the jury, the same was sustained, and Murray was dismissed from the bar.

Aberdeen, April 19.—Lord Justice Clerk.—Anne Keith, servant to Gordon, Barron, and Co. in Frasersburgh, accused of theft—George Davidson, at Meadow-hill of Strichen, and Margaret Anderson his wife, also accused of theft—and Alex. Cowie, vintner in Banff, charged in like manner, having all failed to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against them.

William Shearer, a boy of 14, charged with opening a letter committed to his care, and taking therefrom a one pound note, pled *Guilty*. Alexander Morrison, late gamekeeper to the Marquis of Huntly, and Hannah Stillman his wife, accused of stealing various articles from Huntly Lodge, also pled *Guilty*; when all three were sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Robert Elmsly, tenant in Mains of Sclatie, charged with the forgery of seven acceptances, was then put to the bar, and pled *Not Guilty*. Mr Cockburn, Depute Advocate, was proceeding to call James Forbes, Esq. of Seaton, the first witness, when Mr A. Skene, counsel for the pannel, stated to the Court, that he had a very serious objection to this witness, founded on the following facts:

The prisoner, Elmsly, was a tenant on the estate of Mr Forbes in 1806, when

when the forgeries were alledged to have taken place. At that time, the bills were put into the hands of Mr Andrew Davidson, advocate in Aberdeen, agent for Mr Forbes, and Elmsly obtained 35l. for them. They afterwards came into the hands of Mr Forbes, and remained in his possession for nearly two years. In 1807, Mr Forbes let another farm to the prisoner; and having, in 1808, prevailed upon him to give up the farm which he first possessed, he proceeded to let it to one Stark.

Some disputes, however, occurred between Elmsly and Mr Forbes about the terms on which he was to give up his farm, and he refused to quit till these were adjusted to his satisfaction. In the mean time, Stark become very clamorous for his entry to the farm, and Mr Forbes had recourse to legal measures, in order to remove Elmsly. Having reason to dread, however, that he would fail in these attempts, which has actually since been the case, and Stark threatening him with an action of damages for breach of bargain, a threat which he has since fulfilled, Mr Forbes, and his agent, Mr Davidson, attempted to force Elmsly into their terms, by threatening him with a criminal prosecution for the forgery of the bills in their possession. Mr Skene proved these facts by a letter from Mr Forbes to Stark, which was only put into his hands after the Court had met that morning, and by several letters from the same gentleman and his agent, addressed to the prisoner; and he concluded by moving, that both Mr Forbes and his agent should be called to the bar, and examined as to these letters, before they could be received as impartial witnesses on the trial of this poor man.

Mr Cockburn expressed his astonishment at what had been stated, and entirely agreed with the counsel for the prisoner, that Mr Forbes and his agent, who were the chief witnesses, should be examined upon the letters which had been read; observing, that it would be of more importance to the public to detect and expose a scheme of this kind, than to convict the prisoner, however deep his guilt might be.

The Lord Justice Clerk observed, that when he first saw the indictment, stating the forgery to have been committed two years since, he thought there was something extraordinary in it. His Lordship was of opinion, however, that any examination of Mr Forbes, or his agent, was quite unnecessary. The letters spake for themselves, and could not be explained away. He had no right to dictate to the Public Prosecutor what course he should pursue, but he would suggest to him to desert the diet *simpliciter*. This was accordingly done, and the jury having enclosed, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. His Lordship also recommended the letters, and a minute containing the facts stated by Mr Skene, to be lodged with the Clerk of Justiciary, in order that the Public Prosecutor might have an opportunity of determining, whether he should not institute further proceedings upon them. The prisoner was then dismissed from the bar, after a very impressive address by the Judge, in the course of which his Lordship declared, that, so long as he should have the honour to preside in the High Court of Justiciary, he was determined, that its proceedings should never be prostituted to serve the purposes of private interest, or to gratify the malignity of individuals.

Inverness, April 24.—*Lord Justice Clerk.*—James Mule, in Cotts of Longbride, indicted for an assault, with intent to commit a rape, was outlawed for not appearing.

Thomas Holm, son of Hector Holm, late deputy postmaster at Invergordon, indicted for abstracting a letter from the receiving-box at said post office, containing a five pound note and a twenty-shilling note, and secreting the same.—The Jury, by a plurality of voices, found the libel not proven, when he was assoilzied; but before leaving the Court, he was recommitted on a new charge.

Janet Ross, alias Oag, and Andrew Ross, alias Bain, lately residing in the Hill of Tain, indicted for the murder of John M'Gregor, cartwright in Tain, upon the night of the 25th of Feb. 1808, at or near the house of the said Janet Ross, by wounding him, on different parts of his head and body, with a hatchet or some other instrument: And also for the murder of Catharine Munro, alias Cook, residing in Tain, on the same night, by strangulation, or some other means. This case stood over from the last Justiciary Court held here, owing

ing to want of sufficient evidence at the time, and having now been again fully investigated, by the examination of a variety of witnesses, and the Jury having been enclosed, returned a verdict, finding the libel *Not proven*, upon which the prisoners were assoilzied, and dismissed from the bar.

Isobel Macmillan, from Dingwall, accused of child murder, was, on her own petition, and consent of the Advocate Depute, banished from Scotland for seven years.

The Court gave judgment in an appeal case, which ended the business at this place.

Perth, May 2.—Lord Justice Clerk.—Peter Pedie, late horse dealer at Gibbet Brae, near Edinburgh, accused of rape, committed in the county of Fife, and Robert Laing and John Laing, late weavers at Dunshelt, near Auchtermuchty, indicted for the murder of Robt. Beatson, a private soldier in the 42d foot, were outlawed for not appearing.

John Storrar, wright in Kirktown of Largo, indicted for stealing a trunk, with property in it to the value of upwards of 400*l* Sterling, by loosing or cutting the same from the back of a chaise travelling on the high road from Windygates to Balchristie, in Fife. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and, being convicted by the jury, was adjudged to be transported beyond seas for 14 years.

Robert Boyack, tide-waiter in St Andrew's, accused of murder. Mr John Hagart, counsel for the pannel, stated that he had not been legally cited, and therefore was not bound to plead to the charge. His objection was, that the copy of indictment, list of witnesses, and assize served upon the prisoner, was not subscribed on each page by the messenger, nor did the citation annexed mention the number of pages of which the copy consisted. The Court sustained the objection, and dismissed the pannel from the bar.

Isobel Hood, from Forfarshire, accused of child murder; the diet was deserted *simpliciter*, and she dismissed.

John Robertson and Donald Robertson, both residing at Ferring, parish of Blairathole, for assaulting and deforcing Excise Officers in execution of their duty. The jury found Donald Robertson guilty of aiding and abbetting in the deforcement, but not proven as to the assault; and found John Robertson guilty of both the assault and deforcement.—The Court sentenced John Robertson to pay a fine of 50*l*. sterling, to be imprisoned in the jail of Perth for three months, and thereafter till payment of said fine; and Donald Robertson to pay a fine of 20*l*. to be imprisoned in the said tolbooth for one month, and thereafter till payment of said fine.

John Galloway, lately residing at East Carse of Trowan, accused of wilful fire-raising, was outlawed for not appearing.

Inverary, April 27.—Lord Craig.—Jas. MacGlashan, innkeeper in Knockrioch, in the parish of Campbeltown, accused of murder. The jury found the pannel guilty of culpable homicide only, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Margaret M'Phadain, daughter of Allan M'Phadain, tenant in Ballahough, in the island of Coll, accused of the murder of a boy of about five years of age, the son of a person with whom she was servant; but it was stated by the Counsel for the pannel, that the state of her mind was such as to render her an unfit object of trial at present, and, upon the testimony of several witnesses, it was found improper to proceed in the trial, and she was re-committed to prison, until liberated in due course of law.

Glasgow, May 2.—Lords Craig and Armadale.—M. Simpson and J. Stafford, accused of assault and robbery, having pled *Guilty*, were sentenced to fourteen years transportation. John Duncan, accused of murder or culpable homicide, was unanimously found *Not Guilty*, and dismissed from the bar. J. Hastie, charged with an assault and robbery, was found *Guilty*; to be imprisoned for six months.

John Fraser, found guilty of forging a letter from James Beatson, Supervisor of Excise, was imprisoned for eight months. The diet was deserted against George Stewart, John Armstrong and John Gordon M'Intosh, brought from Birmingham, accused of house-breaking, and a new warrant was granted for their recommitment.

James Hannah, accused of assault and robbery, and of being habit and repute a thief, was unanimously found guilty. An objection to the verdict was taken by

by the prisoner's counsel (John Wood, Esq.) that the five last named gentlemen of the jury had not been sworn.—A proof of this fact being taken, their Lordships inclined to sustain the objection; but, on account of the importance of the case, they ordered it to be reported to the High Court of Justiciary, for their opinion, and the prisoner to be transmitted to Edinburgh.

Stirling, May 6.—Lord Armadale.—There was no criminal business at this place.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Earl Harcourt is appointed Master of the Horse to the Queen, in room of the late Earl, his brother.

Sir Charles Sedley is appointed Master of the Robes to the King, in room of Earl Harcourt.

The Hon. —— West is appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, in room of Sir Charles Sedley.

Foreign Office, April 29. The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis Wellesley, Knight of St Patrick, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the VII.; and has been pleased to direct him to reside in that character at the seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

— To appoint Frederick Lindeman, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul to the province of Batavia, in the Portuguese dominions in South America.

— To appoint John Lempriere, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul to the province of Pernambucco, in the said dominions.

— To appoint Henry Veitch, Esq. to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul General in the islands of Madeiras.

MARRIAGES.

April 15. At Bath, John Thompson, Esq. eldest son of Ross Thompson, Esq. of Lawrencetown, county of Down, to Helen, youngest daughter of John Robertson, Esq. of the Crescent, Bath.

17. At Dalvey, James Dick, Esq. chief Magistrate of Blairgowrie, to Ann, only daughter of John Spalding, Esq. of Dalvey.

21. At Leith, Mr Alex. Macfarlane, merchant in Leith, to Ann, daughter of Mr William Thorburn, merchant there.

24. At Glasgow, David Connel, Esq. to Isabella, daughter of John Alston, Esq.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Fortune, of the Tontine Tavern, to Miss Helen St Cadger Gillies, daughter of the deceased Mr Archibald Gillies, minister of St Monance, Fifeshire.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm. Henderson, merchant, Leith, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Captain Peter Couper.

28. At ditto, Mr Alexander Cuming, Bo'ness, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr James Gardner, apothecary in Edinburgh.

28. At ditto, Wm. Mouat, Esq. advocate, to Miss Cunningham, only daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Cunningham, of Pittarthie.

28. At Kingston, East Lothian, Lieut. Nisbet Glen, royal navy, to Miss Cunningham, daughter of the late Mr William Cunningham, jeweller in Edinburgh.

28. At Dunkeldandie, Perthshire, James Ferguson, Esq. late of Hanover, Jamaica, to Miss Eliz. Macdiarmid, only daughter of Mr Duncan Macdiarmid, in Kynachan.

May 1. At Edinburgh, Dr Woodman, of Bognor, Sussex, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Linning, minister of Lesmahago.

2. At Moorfarm, Mr George Stedman, writer in Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Barclay, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Ross and Cromarty.

6. At London, Captain George James, of the Scots Greys, to Lady Frances Hay, sister to the Earl of Errol.

8. At Campbelton, Captain Butler, of the Clifton Irish revenue cruiser, to Mary, daughter of the late Bailie Colin Campbell, of Campbelton.

8. At London, William Milner, Esq. eldest son of Sir William Milner, Bart. to the Hon. Harriet Bentinck, daughter of Lord Edward Bentinck.

9. At Edinburgh, James Cathcart, Esq. merchant in Leith, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. James Walker, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

9. At Struthmashie, John M'Pherson, Esq. Dalchully, to Christian, second daughter of the deceased Allan M'Donald, Esq. of Gellovie.

16. At Portobello, the Rev. John Fernie, minister of Dunfermline, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr James Tait, writer in Edinburgh.

16. At Rothesay, Mr Archibald M'Lea, of the Customs, to Miss Janet Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Esq. Rothesay.

17. At London, the Hon. G. Lambe, to Miss Le Jeune, a ward of the Duke of Devonshire.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Leadclune, Inverness-shire, Mrs Draper, a daughter.

22. At London, the Countess of Selkirk, a son and heir.

22. At Bath, the Lady of G. B. Brown, Esq. of Knockenaloch, a daughter.

22. At Esk-mont House, Mrs Gordon of Hallhead, a daughter.

April

April 26. At Fasque, the Lady of Alex. Renny Tailyour, Esq. of Borrowfield, a son.

27. At Pinkie House, the Lady of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart. a son.

30. At Borthwickbrae, Mrs Elliot Lockhart, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Philip Glover, Esq. Paymaster of the Inniskillen dragoons, a son.

May 1. At ditto, Mrs Allan, spouse of Mr Thomas Allan, banker, a daughter.

2. At Poyntzfield, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Munro, a daughter.

3. At London, Viscountess Hereford, a son.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bell, spouse of G. J. Bell, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

4. At ditto, Mrs Irving, wife of Mr John Irving, W. S. a daughter.

8. At Dundee, the Lady of William Butler Laird, Esq. younger of Strathmartin, a son.

8. At London, the Lady of Col. Clephane, M. P. for Kinross-shire, a daughter.

12. At Inverness, Mrs Grant, spouse of Provost Grant, a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 1808. At Pondicherry, Lieutenant Charles Duncan, of the 7th regiment of native cavalry, only son of Mr Alexander Duncan, clerk to the signet.

Sept. 22. At Calcutta, Capt. David Dunlop, of the Mornington Indiaman, third son of the late Mr David Dunlop, Loans, Ayrshire.

Oct. At Breda, Sir David Nicolson, Bart. He is succeeded in his title by Lieut.-Col. William Nicholson, 72d regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General at Madras.

19. At Calcutta, John Walker, Esq.

28. At Ingeram, Madras, James Fullerton, Esq. in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, and sixth son of the late William Fullerton of Carstairs, Esq.

—. At Nundydroog, East Indies, Hugh B. M'Ghie, Esq. Capt. in the 1st, or Royal regiment of foot.

—. At Penang, universally lamented, James Scott, Esq. one of the original settlers and principal founders of that valuable colony.

Nov. 22. At Christianstadt, St Croix, Thomas Rutherford, jun. merchant, Sheffield, eldest son of the late Andrew Rutherford, merchant in Jedburgh.

Dec. 4. At Calcutta, Mr Samuel Paterson, manager and partner of the extensive ship-building yard of Gilmore and Co. there, second son of the late John Paterson, Chapchesson, Wigtonshire.

14. At Allipore, Major George Downie, commanding the Calcutta native militia.

18. On board his Majesty's ship Julia, on the Leeward island station, West Indies, of the epidemic fever, aged eighteen years, Mr William Quarrier, purser of that ship, and youngest son of Mr Daniel Quarrier, Musselburgh.

March. At Easterice, in Norway, Thomas Muldrup, Esq. late his Danish Majesty's Consul for Scotland.

—. At Jamaica, Mr John M'Kenzie, surgeon, youngest son of the Rev. William M'Kenzie, minister of Tongue.

7. At Berbice, aged 36, David Hutcheon, Esq. surgeon to the forces there.

April 2. At Lumiar, near Lisbon, of a typhus fever, caught in the service of his King and country, in the 23d year of his age, Capt. Alexander Ker, of the 43d regiment of foot, son of James Ker, Esq. of Blackshiels.

4. Lieut. Archibald Hamilton, of the Unicorn frigate, son to Archibald Hamilton, Esq. of Glasgow. He was killed by a cannon ball, off the isle of Oleron, while gallantly leading an attack by the boats of the fleet, on a similar, but superior force of the enemy.

4. At London, after a short illness, Mr Ralph Hunt, son of the late Mr Alexander Hunt, merchant, Dunfermline.

12. At Girvan, Margaret Campbell, aged 99. She had 10 children, 70 grand children, and 40 great grand children, some of whom are upwards of 20 years of age. She retained her faculties until within a few days of her death.

14. At Aberdeen, Mr George Dawson, teller to the Commercial Bank.

17. Mr John Richmond, nurseryman, Leith Walk.

18. At Duddingston manse, Mrs Isabella Ramsay, wife of the Rev. John Thomson, minister there.

18. At Leith, Mrs Scougall, wife of Mr George Scougall merchant, Leith, and daughter of Thomas Edington, Esq. Glasgow.

19. At Falkirk, Mr John Crawford, merchant there.

20. At Greenock, Mr Hugh Irvine, late of Berbice.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Jean Johnstone.

22. At Inverness, Capt. Henry Morrit, late of the 79th foot, aged 32 years.

22. At Pitglassie, near Dingwall, Mr David Aitken, land surveyor.

23. At Fincastle, Margaret Mary Stewart, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Stewart, of Fincastle.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr David Purdie, student of divinity.

23. At ditto, Geo. Colebrooke of Crawford-Douglas, Esq.

23. At Gardner's Hall, Mrs Barbara Shairp.

Shairp, relict of the Rev. James M'Conichie minister of Crawford.

April 24. At London, the Rev. Dr Donald Grant, in the 72d year of his age.

24. At Greenock, Mr George Lancaster, merchant there.

25. At Achany, county of Sutherland, aged 90, Mrs Munro, dowager of Achany.

25. At Edinburgh, Lady Suttie, widow of Sir George Suttie of Balgone, Bart. and second daughter of the late Hon. William Grant of Prestongrange, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

26. At Millmount, Ross-shire, Colonel Robert Mackenzie, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

26. At Edinburgh, aged 68, after a short illness, Major-General Alexander Mackay, Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces in North Britain, which appointment, and others on this Staff, he has held, with the strictest fidelity and highest credit, for thirty years.

26. At his house, Fyffe Place, Leith Walk, Capt. John Roberts, late of London, in the 76th year of his age.

27. At Leith, David Allan, Esq. collector of excise.

28. At Kircudbright, Robert Dalyell, second son of the deceased James Dalyell, late of Barncrosh.

28. At Tower Bridge, near Blarney, Ireland, Robert Walsh, aged 100 years and 4 months. The whole of this long period he spent as a bachelor, and enjoyed all his faculties to the moment of his dissolution.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Bowie, spouse of Mr Dumbreck, of the hotel, St Andrew's Square, very much regretted.

29. At ditto, Mrs Grizel Bartholomew, relict of Capt. Henry Steel, aged 84.

29. At Glasgow, Mr John Strang, spirit merchant.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lucy Ruddiman Kerr, of Morristone, spouse of John Ruddiman Kerr, Esq.

30. At Dundee, Mrs Ann Oliphant, spouse to the Rev. Mr Taylor, Perth.

30. At Achichork, Applecross, Mr John M'Kenzie, tacksman of that place.

30. At Newington, near Edinburgh, Miss E. Reid, sister of Mr James Reid of the Exchequer.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Cowlie, spouse of Mr William White, Smith.

At Castle Mary, Viscountess Longueville.

The Right Hon. Charles Fulke Greville, second brother to the Earl of Warwick

At Paris, Mr Payne, bookseller, of the Strand, London.

At Leominster, aged 90, the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart.

At Kilmuir, in the isle of Skye, to the inconsolable loss of his family, and sorrow of his friends, Norman M'Leod, Esq. late captain in the 71st foot. He was repeatedly wounded in the service of his king and country, during the late American war.

At Peterhead, Mr William Scott, junior, merchant there, to whose public spirit the increase of that place is much indebted.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mrs Blacklock, widow of the Rev. Dr Blacklock.

At ditto, Mr Thomas Rattray, late of the Navy Pay-Office, London, aged 74.

May 1. At ditto, John, youngest son of John Reid, Esq. Advocate, aged seven months.

1. At Alloa, the Rev. Thomas Waters, in the 74th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry there.

1. At Dumfries, Mr Peter Primrose, aged 81.

2. In Moss Side of Rothiemay, where he resided near 70 years, James Gordon, at the advanced age of 98 years.

4. At Lauder, Mr John Thomson of Blainslie, late merchant in London.

4 At Edinburgh, Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballamyle.

5. James Dick, Esq. of Pitsherro.

6. At Banff, Capt. David Cumming, of the Royal Marines, aged 71.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Ramage, merchant, Lawnmarket.

7. At ditto, Mrs Margaret Mercer, relict of Mr James Knox, Charles Street, aged 75.

7. At Cromarty, Mr William M'Glashan, merchant there.

7. At Edinburgh, Agnes, third daughter of Thomas Henderson Esq. merchant.

8. At York, aged 80, Alexander Hunter, M.D. F.R.S. L. & E. and Physician to the York Lunatic Asylum. He practised nearly 50 years in that city, with the highest eminence.

8. At London, Henry Knight Erskine of Pittodrie, Esq.

8. At Hamilton, James Clark Hume, infant son of Dr John Hume.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Auchenleck, relict of Mr James Cargill, merchant, Edinburgh, aged 89 years.

—. Eustatia Courtenay M'Conichie, infant daughter of William Shairp, Esq. of Kirkton.

9. At Bath, Walsh Porter, Esq. He had on the preceding evening desired his valet to order the post chariot to be got in readiness by five o'clock on the following morning. The man attended his master's order, and, on entering the room, found him dead in his bed. His death is supposed to have been produced by the bursting of an abscess which had formed in the liver.

May

May 9. At Dublin, Dr Plunket, an eminent physician.

9. At Glasgow, Mrs Robina Cross, wife of Dr Peter Wright, physician.

10. At London, Mrs Pitcairn, in the 80th year of her age.

10. At Exmouth, Miss Janet Mansfield, eldest daughter of the late Captain James Mansfield.

11. At Calderbank, George, third son of George Munro, Esq. of Calderbank.

12. At Leith, Mr Thomas Gladstones, merchant there, aged 76.

13. At Morrison's haven, Mr George Gordon, potter, having completed his 81st year and second month, after a life of indefatigable industry.

14. At his house at Fulham, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Rev. and Right Hon. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, an official Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter house, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Visitor of Sion College, and provincial Dean of Canterbury. This truly pious and learned Prelate was a native of Yorkshire. His father, who is said to have been a reputable tradesman, gave him a good education, at the grammar-school of Rippon, under the Rev. Mr Hyde, from whence he removed to Christ College, Cambridge.

14. At the manse of Southdean, the Rev. William Scott, minister of the gospel there, in the 72d year of his age, and 48th of his ministry.

14. At Glasgow, Miss Ann Tennent, daughter of Mr John Tennent, brewer.

15. At London, Charles Graham, youngest son of the late Charles Graham, Esq. of Fenchurch buildings.

15. At Glasgow, Miss Mary Macdowall.

15. At Dryhope, Mr John Dalgliesh.

16. At Eastfield, near Leith, Macduff Hart, Esq.

16. At his house in the Abbey Hill, Mr William Morrison, late of the Annexed Estates Office.

17 At Linlithgow, in the 89th year of his age, Robert Clarke, Esq. of Woodside, many years Provost of that burgh.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Hamilton, relict of Dr John Harvie, physician in London.

18. At Kirkcudbright, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs Mure, of Livingston in Galloway.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
May 1.	——	1 pr.	67 ⅛ ⅞
8.	245¾	——	67 ⅛ ¼
15.	——	1 —	67 ⅛ 68
22.	246½	——	— —

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s	s.
May 1.	76	92	34	48	30	40	46	52
8.	76	87	34	49	30	39	46	52
15.	74	86	32	46	30	38	44	49
22	74	89	28	42	28	33	42	47

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
May 5.	42 s. 52	26 s. 32	25 s. 32	25s.30
12.	39 50	25 30	25 31	28 31
19.	40 50	26 32	24 30	27 30
26.	40 50	26 32	25 31	27 30

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
May 2	290	23 22	53	17 16
9.	250	23 22	40	17 16
16.	284	23 22	50	17 16
23.	320	23 22	69	17 16
30.	230	23 22	45	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Caledonian,—*N.*,—Several pieces of *R. G.*,—*M. F. C's* corrected verses,—*M. B. E.*,—*W. M. W.*,—*Glotianus.*,—*J. C.*, will probably appear in our next, or an early number.

S.,—*Claudus*,—*M. F.*, are received.

ROSENEATH CASTLE *the Seat of* HIS GRACE *the* DUKE *of* ARGYLE